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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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LATE CABLE

Egyptian cotton production, second estimate for 1939-40 placed at 1,815,000 bales compared with second estimate of 1,523,000 bales for 1938-39 and final estimate of 1,728,000 bales. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.)

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ARGENTINE WHEAT PRODUCTION REDUCED

The Argentine wheat harvest was under way by December 2, with conditions ranging from average to poor as a result of too much rain during October, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Estimates by the trade indicate a total crop within a range of 136 to 134 million bushels. Rains in the northern half of the wheat zone have been excessive, and some frost damage was reported in the southern part of the Territory of La Pampa.

Wheat production in Argentina during 1933-34 to 1937-38 averaged over 220 million bushels and in 1938-39 the outturn totaled over 336 million bushels. Exports were small during the early part of the current year, but beginning in March, they increased in volume and a total of about 145 million bushels moved out of the country during January-October. It appears likely, however, that about 75 million bushels at least will be carried over into the new crop year beginning January 1, depending upon December shipments.

The flaxseed crop has also suffered from too much rain, but a crop about equal to average is expected, according to trade opinion. Production during 1933-34 to 1937-38 averaged about 68 million bushels. In 1938-39 only 56 million bushels were harvested, and the surplus available for export late in November was placed at only 2 million bushels.

Corn plantings for the 1939-40 harvest were benefited by the unfavorable weather of October, and the condition of the crop is reported to be good.

UGANDA 1939-40 COTTON ACREAGE INCREASED

The total estimated cotton acreage for the Protectorate of Uganda was 63,000 acres more than in 1938, according to the 1939-40 Cotton Crop Report No. 4, issued at Entebbe, October 16, 1939, by the Uganda Department of Agriculture, just received. The preliminary estimate of acreage for this year's crop is approximately 1,536,000 acres as compared with 1,493,000 acres given for the 1938-39 crop. Dry weather is said to have reduced the yields in the eastern and western Provinces but the condition of the Buganda crop indicated an average yield, based on crop observations through September.

UGANDA: Estimates of 1939-40 cotton acreage,
with comparisons

Estimate	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Crop Report No. 4.....	1,140,359	1,412,224	1,676,404	1,502,355	1,536,000
Crop Report No. 5.....	1,366,974	1,487,762	1,736,900	1,493,477	-
Final revision.....	1,366,529	1,434,829	1,759,157	-	-

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CANADA ANNOUNCES MINIMUM AVERAGE PRICE FOR FLUE-CURED TOBACCO

The minimum average price for Ontario's 1939 crop of flue-cured tobacco has been fixed at 19.5 cents per pound as compared with the minimum average prices of 22.5 a year ago, and 24.5 two years ago, according to a report received from C. C. Taylor, American agricultural attaché at Ottawa. Actual sales prices usually exceed slightly the established minimum price. The entire crop is graded on the farms and appraisal prices are established for the 17 grades.

The minimum average price of 19.5 cents per pound was finally agreed upon by the Price Appraisal Committee and approved on November 28 by the Board of Directors of the Flue-cured Tobacco Marketing Association of Ontario after two strenuous days of negotiation. The committee consisted of six men - three representatives of buyers and three representatives of growers.

Several reasons are given for the lower price this year. The quality of the crop is lower and the color darker. Although the crop has better body than that of last year. The quality is said to average about one grade lower than last year's crop. Another reason given for the lower price is the depreciation in the value of the pound sterling, which affects the export portion of the crop and makes it relatively more expensive to manufacturers in Great Britain.

Furthermore the 1939 flue-cured crop is expected to exceed last year's record crop of over 75 million pounds. It has been reported that Canadian manufacturers would require about 45 million pounds (farm weight) from this year's crop in order to maintain adequate supplies for domestic consumption. This would leave over 30 million available for export. The British Government to date has released foreign exchange sufficient to purchase only about 8 million pounds. It is expected that the Canadian Government will make loans on the remaining portion of the crop, which British buyers cannot purchase because of exchange restrictions.

The marketing of the crop was scheduled to begin in the Norfolk district on December 7, and in Essex a week later. Sales are made at the farm. Last year the marketing in these two areas commenced on November 3 and November 10, respectively. The opening this year was delayed until now financing arrangements, made necessary by British restrictions on the use of sterling for Canadian tobacco purchases, could be evolved.

UNITED STATES ORANGE EXPORTS DECLINE IN 1938-39

Exports of oranges from the United States amounted to 6,741,000 boxes during the 1938-39 season, November-October, a decline of 1,125,000 boxes below shipments during the preceding season. Exports, however, were considerably above the previous 5 year average of 4,604,000 boxes.

UNITED STATES: Exports of oranges, 1934-35 to 1938-39

Season	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
Winter season (November-April).....	1,588	2,043	1,494	3,037	4,321
Summer season (May-October).....	3,838	2,167	994	4,561	2,151
Total (November- October).....	5,426	4,210	2,488	7,598	6,471

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Shipments during the winter season, November-April, were 1,300,000 boxes heavier than those during the same period of 1937-38, and amounted to 67 percent of the total movement. This increase was attributed principally to two factors: first, shipments to Canada increased somewhat during this period; and second, exports to Europe were substantially heavier during the winter season 1938-39 as a result of the decreased supplies of Spanish oranges on European markets.

During the 1938-39 summer season United States orange exports declined more than 50 percent below those of the previous summer. Exports to Canada dropped from 1,384,000 boxes to 1,263,000 boxes and exports to all countries other than Canada declined more than a million boxes during this period.

CANADIAN APPLE EXPORTS HEAVIER IN 1938-39

Exports of apples from Canada amounted to 8,146,000 boxes during the 1938-39 season, July to June, or an increase of 24 percent over the movement of the previous year, according to a report released by the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

CANADA: Percentage of exports shipped to United Kingdom and to other European countries, 1934-35 to 1938-39

Destination	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
United Kingdom.....	92.5	98.8	89.4	94.0	91.7
Other European countries.....	7.5	1.2	10.6	6.0	8.3

Apple Export Market, 1938-39.

The United Kingdom as usual took the major proportion of the exports, accounting for 92 percent of the total in 1938-39. Canada supplied to the United Kingdom the equivalent of nearly 7,500,000 boxes of apples during

the season, or almost 1,500,000 boxes more than the average for the 4 years 1935-36 to 1938-39. Germany was the second most important market for Canadian apples, taking 108,000 boxes from British Columbia and 101,000 barrels from Nova Scotia. Belgium and the Netherlands followed in order of importance. Exports to continental European markets were substantially above those in recent years. Continental Europe took a total of 137,566 boxes and 180,000 barrels during 1938-39 compared with 112,852 boxes and 105,170 barrels during the previous year.

CANADA: Exports of apples to Europe, by Provinces,
July-June, 1934-35 to 1938-39

Year	Nova Scotia	Ontario	British Columbia	New Brunswick and Quebec	Total Canada
	1,000 <u>barrels</u>	1,000 <u>barrels</u>	1,000 <u>boxes</u>	1,000 <u>boxes</u>	1,000 <u>boxes</u>
1934-35.....	1,436	60	1,552	0	6,100
1935-36.....	1,360	91	2,220	1	6,575
1936-37.....	809	45	1,758	1	4,301
1937-38.....	1,265	80	2,466	1	6,562
1938-39.....	1,758	101	2,569	2	8,143

Apple Export Market, 1938-39, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Approximately 73 percent of the 1938 Nova Scotia production moved into export, compared with an average of nearly 67 percent for the 5 years, 1934-35 to 1938-39. British Columbia exported a record of 48 percent of its 1938 crop, compared with the 5-year average of 40 percent. Exports to the United Kingdom accounted for 50 percent of the combined production in Nova Scotia, British Columbia, and Ontario, the most important apple producing areas in Canada. Exports to other European countries represented nearly 5 percent.

CANADA: Proportion of commercial crop in specified Provinces
exported to United Kingdom, to other European countries,
and total exports, 1938-39, with comparisons

Season and Province	Proportion of crop exported		
	To United Kingdom	To other Europe	Total
1938-39	Percent	Percent	Percent
Nova Scotia.....	65.7	7.5	73.2
Ontario.....	12.7	0	12.7
British Columbia.....	45.5	2.5	48.0
Total.....	50.0	4.5	54.5
Average			
1934-35 to 1938-39:			
Nova Scotia.....	60.8	5.7	66.5
Ontario.....	10.6	0	10.6
British Columbia.....	39.0	1.3	40.3
Total.....	44.2	3.1	47.3

Apple Export Market, 1938-39.

Canada is the principal competitor of the United States for apple exports in the fall and winter months, during which period the bulk of the United States crop is marketed. Canadian apple production and exports have increased rapidly in recent years. During the 5 years 1922-23 to 1926-27, for example, the Canadian apple crop averaged 10 million bushels, compared with an average crop of 13,400,000 bushels during the 5 years 1932-33 to 1936-37. During the same two periods, exports increased from 4,200,000 to 6,600,000 bushels.

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of apples, percentage of total supplied by United States and Canada, averages 1924 to 1938, annual 1936 to 1938

Year	United States	Canada	Year	United States	Canada
	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent
Average			Annual		
1924-1928	52.7	22.2	1936...	27.2	34.7
1929-1933	38.1	30.1	1937...	23.9	38.8
1934-1938	25.6	39.5	1938...	22.1	42.6

Compiled from Fruit Supplies, 1938, Imperial Economic Committee, London.

The expansion of Canadian production and exports of apples may be attributed to some extent to imperial preference, which has been granted to Canadian apples in the United Kingdom since 1932-33. As a result of this competitive advantage, Canada has replaced the United States as the principal supplier of apple imports into Great Britain in recent years.

CANADA: Commercial production and exports of apples, averages 1922-23 to 1936-37, annual 1937-38 to 1938-39

Period	Commercial crop			Total
	Boxed	Barreled	Total	exports
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Average				
1922-23 to 1926-27.....	3.2	6.8	10.0	4.2
1927-28 to 1931-32.....	3.9	6.5	10.4	4.3
1932-33 to 1936-37.....	5.0	8.4	13.4	6.6
Annual				
1937-38.....	5.8	9.6	15.4	6.6
1938-39.....	6.0	9.7	15.7	8.1

Compiled from official sources.

NEW ZEALAND FARMERS ENCOURAGED TO INCREASE PORK EXPORTS

The New Zealand Government has appointed an advisory committee to devise the best method by which New Zealand farmers may be enabled to increase their output of pork for the British market, according to the New Zealand Farmers Weekly.

Hog numbers in New Zealand declined 10 percent during 1938 to reach 683,000 head on January 31, 1939. Numbers have been on the downward trend since 1936, when the record number, 808,000 head, were reported at the beginning of the year. The number on January 31, 1911, was only 349,000 head.

Despite the relatively small number of hogs in New Zealand, exports of frozen and chilled pork to the British market have increased steadily and in 1936 and 1937 New Zealand furnished 57 and 56 percent, respectively, of the total quantity imported in that form. Frozen and chilled pork, however, constitute only about 12 percent of total United Kingdom imports of pork and pork products (excluding lard).

Statistics of the number of hog carcasses exported from New Zealand show that they increased from 75,000 in 1926-27 to approximately 600,000 during the years 1934-35 to 1937-38, but in 1938-39 declined to 534,000.

NEW ZEALAND: Exports of hog carcasses,
1926-27 to 1938-39

Year (July-June)	Exports	Year (July-June)	Exports
	1,000 carcasses		1,000 carcasses
1926-27.....	75	1933-34.....	465
1927-28.....	148	1934-35.....	587
1928-29.....	159	1935-36.....	680
1929-30.....	134	1936-37.....	680
1930-31.....	132	1937-38.....	655
1931-32.....	153	1938-39.....	534
1932-33.....	324	1939-40.....	-

New Zealand Farmers Weekly.

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of frozen and chilled pork, from
New Zealand and total, and total imports of pork,
1936-1938 and January-August, 1938 and 1939

Period	Frozen and chilled pork		Imports of
	New Zealand	Total	pork in all forms
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1936.....	65	115	979
1937.....	66	118	1,012
1938.....	65	132	1,018
January-August			
1938.....	47	97	688
1939.....	41	80	726

Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom and Accounts of Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

It is understood that considerable stress has been laid by the British authorities on their desire to secure the maximum supply of pig carcasses suitable for the manufacture of bacon, and the New Zealand authorities are advising hog producers in New Zealand to do their best to meet the requirements of the British and New Zealand Governments by producing the maximum quantities of meat.

New Zealand farmers were under the impression that in the future the British Government would accept only bacon pigs and would offer very low prices for porkers.

The prices that the United Kingdom has agreed to pay for porkers and baconers have recently been announced and it is stipulated that 75 percent of total exports from New Zealand be restricted to the bacon-pig type (baconers) weighing from 101 to 180 pounds and 25 percent to the pork-pig type (porkers) weighing 60-100 pounds. In 1938-39 the percentages of the different types killed for export in New Zealand were practically the reverse, 64 percent being porkers and 36 percent baconers.

Prices to be paid by the United Kingdom for New Zealand baconers and porkers are as follows: First quality \$10.05 per 100 pounds and second quality \$9.63 per 100 pounds (converted from British currency to United States currency at official British rate of exchange). These prices are based upon those for 1938.

UNITED KINGDOM PLANS TO RELEASE AUSTRALIAN WOOL FOR EXPORT

The British Government has now formulated tentative plans for the release of Australian wool to the United States, according to information from the American Embassy at London.

While the total amount of wool that will be made available to the United States during the present season has not been decided upon and will probably depend upon current developments, a decision has been reached to make up to 10 million pounds of Australian wool immediately available to United States importers.

Definite prices have not been decided upon, but will be fixed on a basis of securing approximate parity between manufacturers in the United Kingdom and the United States. Payment in dollars will be required. The British Government at present cannot release any Australian wools coarser than 59's, nor any type of crossbred New Zealand wool.

American firms desiring to obtain Australian wool now available should communicate with the Central Wool Committee, at 419 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia, and in communicating should include information relative to quantities and types of Australian wool normally purchased.

JAPAN PLANS TO DEVELOP LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY IN INNER MONGOLIA

Japan is taking steps to put the livestock and wool industries in Inner Mongolia, a part of the newly created "Menchiang regime," 1/ on a more efficient basis, according to a report received from the American Embassy at Peiping.

The Japanese believe that the livestock industry in this region can be developed to a point where it will be a source of raw materials for Japanese industries and will eventually constitute a profitable source of wealth. At the same time, raw materials for which no foreign exchange is necessary would be available for the use of Japan's industries. The Japanese Government has restricted access to these primary markets in order to maintain complete control of raw materials. This appears to be an important part of the Japanese plan for securing foreign exchange.

Reliable estimates of the number of livestock in Inner Mongolia are not available but the Menchiang regime has published the following table of numbers in the entire regime, which shows the importance of the Mongol Leagues (Inner Mongolia):

MENCHIANG REGIME: Number of livestock, by regions, 1939

Kind of animal	South Chahar	North Shansi	Mongol Leagues	Total
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>
Cattle.....	41,000	100,000	400,900	560,000
Horses.....	11,000	30,000	459,000	500,000
Mules.....	10,400	60,000	23,200	96,600
Donkeys.....	68,000	130,000	77,000	275,000
Sheep.....	125,000	180,000	2,650,000	3,955,000
Goats.....	74,700	120,000	700,000	894,700
Camels.....	10,000	2,000	40,800	52,600

Estimate published by the "Menchiang" regime.

There is apparently plenty of room for putting the industry on a more efficient basis. Notwithstanding the fact that livestock is the principal source of wealth of the nomadic Mongols, the industry has been carried on by the most primitive methods. Owing to the utter lack of provision for shelter or supplemental feed in the bitter winters, 25 to 30 percent of the Mongolian livestock are lost annually through exposure and starvation. As a result of these primitive methods the weaker animals perish and this survival of the fittest promises much for the industry if modern methods of crossbreeding and animal husbandry are introduced.

1/ Menchiang is an autonomous union of three geographic divisions: the Autonomous Government of the United Leagues of Mongolia, the Autonomous Government of South Chahar, and the Autonomous Government of North Shansi, which the Japanese army has organized.

The principal product of the livestock industry is wool. The Menchiang regime estimates the number of sheep at 3,955,000 head, about 67 percent of which are in the region of the Mongol Leagues. The wool is classified into two categories, namely the long, thick, and wavy wool, which is in greatest demand, and the short, thin, and elastic wool.

Sheep wool (now being used in the homespun industry as well as for blankets, rugs, etc.) is divided commercially into three groups: strict combing, semi-combing, and inferior wool. The superiority of Mongolian sheep's wool for heavy woolen cloth, blankets, and similar articles assures a constant demand for it, not only in Inner Mongolia, but also in world markets. Experiments are being undertaken with the purpose of improving the quality.

Japan has become an important raw-wool consuming country in the past 10 years. Retained imports in 1937 amounted to 258 million pounds and were exceeded only by those of the United Kingdom, France, and the United States. In 1938, retained imports fell to 117 million pounds because of the Sino-Japanese conflict. In the first 7 months of 1939, imports increased 12 percent above a year earlier. Practically no wool is produced in Japan proper and, therefore, this country is dependent on foreign sources, principally Australia and the Union of South Africa, for fine wools, and New Zealand, Argentina, and Uruguay for coarser types. In 1937, 66 percent of the imports came from the first two countries and 23 percent from the last two. Imports from China (including Manchuria) amounted to 800,000 pounds only. It is of more than usual importance to Japan at the present time to develop a source of supply nearer home, especially under war conditions, when a large proportion of the world's supply is under the control of the British Government.

Camel's wool is also produced in the Menchiang area, and its commercial value is important. It does not, however, compare in quantity with the production of sheep and goat wool. There are an estimated number of 53,000 camels in the region. One camel yields about 6.5 pounds of hair annually, of which about 40 percent is composed of long hair.

Large numbers of cattle, horses, sheep, goats, and camels are raised in northwest China, and exports of animal skins and hides figure largely in North China's economy. As an example of Japan's obtaining raw materials where foreign exchange is not needed, statistics for the first quarter of 1939 show that Japan imported low-priced leather from China to the amount of Yuan 6,849,490 (about \$1,100,000) of which more than 90 percent came from North China (chiefly Inner Mongolia), an amount eight times greater than in the corresponding quarter of 1938. This increase from China materially reduced purchases of such leather from the United States and Argentina as compared with the same period of 1938.

Hides and skins produced in Inner Mongolia reach a considerable amount and figure as one of the most important byproducts of the live-stock industry. They are exported in large quantities and are used in manufacturing commodities in various parts of the country. Sheepskins are the most important in value and amount. It is estimated that about 1,000,000 sheep pelts and 800,000 lamb pelts are produced annually, of which about one-third are marketed in Inner Mongolia and Manchuria. Practically all hides are dried; some are salted and dried. They are sold by the piece. The best hides are produced west of Kalgan. These average in weight from 22.1 to 23.4 pounds as compared with 16.9 to 18.2 pounds for those coming from north of Kalgan.

Recent data are not available, but formerly the United States and Russia were the leading purchasers of Mongolian hides and skins, but now Japan is the leading customer. Hides and skins are assembled at Kalgan, Tatung, and Paotou and 90 to 95 percent of the exports go through the port of Tientsin.

Cattle are raised chiefly near the foot of the Hsingan Ranges, the number becoming less and less the farther one goes westward. Oxen form the great bulk of the meat animals. They are generally marketed between 6 and 7 years of age. Cows are held for breeding and milking purposes and are only sold in markets for meat when too old for other uses.

The extent to which the Japanese may develop the livestock industry in northwest China will depend not only upon their efforts but also upon the effectiveness of the political control.

MANCHURIAN SOYBEAN PRICES ADVANCE

Manchurian soybean prices advanced late in September as a result of decreased production and a heavy demand from domestic oil mills, according to a report from the American consulate at Dairen, transmitted by radio from the office of the American agricultural commissioner at Shanghai. Early estimates placed the 1939 Manchurian soybean crop above 180 million bushels, but the latest estimate indicates that the production will be about 150 million bushels, which compares with 170 million bushels harvested in 1938.

The European War has brought about considerable uncertainty in the Manchurian soybean market. Early in September prices declined because of the announced establishment of the Manchurian Government monopoly and the blockade of the German market. Toward the end of the month prices advanced sharply, principally due to the increased demand for beancake in Japan where imported chemical fertilizers were to be greatly curtailed, and because of the increased demand by domestic oil mills. Manchurian mills were anticipating increased bean-oil exports, such as occurred during the World War.

MANCHURIA: Prices of soybeans and soybean products at Dairen, October 11, 1939, with comparisons

Item	Unit	1938	1939		
		September	Sept. 2	Sept. 29	Oct. 11
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Soybeans.....	Bushel	0.81	0.84	1.05	1.04
Bean cake.....	Hundred pound	1.02	1.25	1.44	1.37
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Bean oil.....	Pound	2.96	2.64	3.69	3.69

American agricultural commissioner at Shanghai.

Manchurian officials on August 21 announced the formation of a monopoly, which began operations November 1. This monopoly is to purchase all soybeans and make all sales for export. Produce exchanges at Harbin and Hsinking discontinued operations on October 31.

Considerable speculation exists as to the volume of soybeans that Germany will be able to secure from the 1939 crop. Reports have been made that Germany expects to obtain more than 30 million bushels by rail across Siberia. Trade sources at Dairen believe that a certain amount will be moved via this route but doubt whether such a large volume is feasible. It is believed that a part of German requirements may be secured in the form of soybean oil instead of beans. The consulate reports that German officials in Manchuria are negotiating for shipment of soybeans.

MANCHURIA: Exports of soybeans and soybean products, October-September 1936-37 to 1938-39

Item	Unit	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39 a/
Soybeans.....	1,000 bushels	73,233	80,982	79,549
Bean cake and meal.	1,000 short tons	12	68	66
Bean oil.....	1,000 short tons	861	931	1,175

American agricultural commissioner at Shanghai. a/ Preliminary.

WARTIME COMMODITY CONTROL MEASURES

COTTON

The European conflict has been attended by a close control of trade in raw cotton and cotton manufactures in practically all European countries, neutral as well as belligerent, and throughout the British and French empires. Both cotton and cotton manufactures have been listed as conditional contraband by the principal belligerents and shipments to destinations affected by naval blockade are subject to interception and seizure. Whether as protection against exchange fluctuations, rising prices, unemployment, and to conserve adequate supplies for home consumption, or as a guaranty of neutrality, most noncombatant countries of Europe have placed restrictions on the reexport of cotton and cotton goods.

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Not all of the existing controls, however, have come as a sequence to open warfare. Under the threat of hostilities, which for more than a year before the outbreak had overhung the European scene, measures were taken in all of the belligerent and some of the neutral countries in preparation for possible armed conflict and these measures have been variously continued, applied, or enlarged since war became an actuality. In Spain, by contrast, recent measures have followed the conclusion of internal strife and are intended primarily to aid economic rehabilitation.

New control measures are constantly being put into effect or removed both in neutral and belligerent countries as the demand arises. For this reason, supplemental reports will be published from time to time as they are received. The information is necessarily incomplete in many cases and may have been modified by subsequent legislation, orders or decrees. Readers are cautioned in their use of the material accordingly.

Among the chief factors in the situation affecting American cotton exports to all countries are sea warfare and, in the case of shipments to countries other than the United Kingdom and France, the naval blockade. Both cotton and cotton textiles have been listed as conditional contraband by the chief belligerents, and shipments of such through blockaded waters are subject to interception for examination and seizure if adjudged to be destined for war purposes by an enemy. British controls are understood to be operating from the ports of Kirkwall and Weymouth in the British Isles and from Gibraltar, where Mediterranean shipments are required to be examined.

As a means of minimizing delays incident to the blockade, shipping lines are reported to have discontinued the practice of accepting cotton cargo destined for certain neutral European countries on the customary "order-form" bills of lading and have issued instead only "straight-form" bills of lading, which provide for unconditional delivery of the shipment to the named consignee. Some hope has been entertained for a relaxation in this restriction, which would permit a return to the use of order-form bills of lading with their considerably greater usefulness from the standpoint of export financing. Further relief is promised by the so-called British Navicert plan, which became effective December 1, 1939.

The Navicert (naval certificate) plan is a revival of the World War system inaugurated on March 11, 1916, by Great Britain to expedite contraband inspection of cargoes destined for certain neutral countries in Europe. Participation in the scheme is voluntary on the part of shippers but as operated during the last war it proved to be beneficial to exporters as well as to the British authorities in eliminating delay of shipping occasioned by search at sea or in British ports. Applications containing complete details concerning the destination, consignee, ship receiving the cargo, etc. accompanied by merchandise invoices, may be filed at the British consulate at the port of shipment. The application is forwarded to the British

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Embassy at Washington and if approved and stamped by the British Ambassador a "navicert" is issued which serves as a commercial passport to get the shipment through the blockade without delay. In order to cover the cost of telegraphic inquiries, a fee of \$2 is charged for navicerts issued for 1,000 tons or less and \$8 for shipments of more than 1,000 tons.

The system affects all shipments destined for the following neutral countries: Italy, Spain, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Lithuania, Latvia, Esthonia, and Iceland. In addition to elimination of delay, exporters who obtain the certificate may reduce the possibility of losing their goods through seizure as contraband. The British Government has published a list of firms in neutral countries with possible commercial contacts with the enemy and shipments destined to these firms would be subject to seizure as contraband.

It is not yet known whether British inspectors will examine approved cargo being loaded at the port of shipment as was practiced during the last war.

United Kingdom

The size and importance of the cotton textile industry in the United Kingdom has made necessary a separate system for effecting wartime control. The policy of the British Government in setting up this system involves the placing of restrictions on importations of cotton finished goods while encouraging imports of raw cotton and semimanufactures. At the same time, reexports of raw cotton are prohibited except under license, while exports of cotton manufactures are actively promoted. Licenses are required for imports or exports of cotton and cotton manufactures with certain exceptions, mainly for the purpose of conserving exchange resources and the prevention of trade likely to benefit the enemy.

Export-import control - Wartime control of the export and import trade in cotton and cotton goods is exercised through the British Board of Trade under authority of the Import, Export, and Customs Powers (Defense) Act, 1939, enacted September 1. The Board of Trade issued an Import of Goods Prohibition Order No. 1 on September 3, which prohibited the importation, except under license, of a number of products, including manufactures wholly or mainly of cotton or cotton mixtures other than cotton or mixed cotton yarns. By an Export of Goods Prohibition Order No. 2, issued September 1, 1939, the Board prohibited the exportation, except by license, of raw cotton, cotton linters, waste, and yarns, and mixed cotton yarns, to any port or destination in Europe or on the Mediterranean or Black Seas, except to those in France and the British and French colonial empires. By the same order the exportation of absorbent cotton and cotton wadding was unconditionally prohibited.

A notice to Importers No. 2 issued by the Board of Trade on September 28, 1939, effective September 30, authorized the importation into the

United Kingdom, under an open general license, of products including cotton piecegoods, hose, shirts, collars, and cuffs if consigned from any part of the British Empire except Palestine and Transjordan.

Cotton Board - The British Cotton Board, composed of representatives of all sections of the cotton industry, including labor, with an independent chairman, was appointed on September 17, 1939, by the President of the Board of Trade and the Minister of Supply. Its most important functions will be the provision for all Government requirements, the allocation of raw-cotton supplies to the factories by quota, and the active promotion of exports of cotton manufactures. Operations of the Board thus far have been largely on the basis of voluntary cooperation on the part of trade and industry. Voluntary rationing of supplies for domestic trade has been carried out by a large number of spinners and manufacturers.

It has been understood that compulsory price fixing and official rationing of supplies were among the authorized powers and would become functions of the Board should it be deemed necessary to invoke them. Subsidies for exports and the establishment of a schedule of minimum prices have accordingly been under consideration. It appears, however, that the Board found its powers insufficient to deal adequately with its problems and at the end of October requested their enlargement to enable it also to fix maximum prices; to institute a system of priorities for allocation of raw cotton as well as of semimanufactures; to collect statistical information such as returns of stocks, etc.; and, if necessary, to impose a levy on raw cotton in order to subsidize export trade in cotton products. On November 11 the Minister of Supply appointed the Chairman of the Cotton Board to the position of Cotton Controller, the duties of which office he carries in addition to those of the Chairmanship of the Board. It is understood that as Controller he will be vested with sufficient powers to carry out the schemes that the Cotton Board has already prepared, and that his appointment will, in effect, give the Board, through him, some of the powers which it has sought.

The Priority Works order issued September 3, 1939, by the Minister of Supply requires that all mills and factories give preference to orders designated by the Central Priority Department as priority orders. Any Government department may issue a certificate to this effect after obtaining the consent of this office.

Foreign exchange control - The purchase of foreign exchange by importers for use in payment for imports has been made subject to prior issuance of (1) an import license for products subject to that requirement, and (2) an exchange permit for all other products, effective September 5, 1939. Import licenses are issued by the Import Licensing Department of the Board of Trade. When an exchange permit is required the importer applies at his own bank, which in turn consults the Bank of England.

The selling rate of the pound in New York fell as low as \$3.75 in the middle of September. Effective limits to the fluctuation of the pound

in the foreign-exchange market were set when the Bank of England, on September 21, fixed the buying and selling rates for the dollar at \$4.04 and \$4.02 to the pound, respectively, for approved transactions.

War-risk insurance - The War Risk Insurance Act of 1939, enacted early in August, was designed to provide insurance against war risks and King's enemy risks (including acts of insurrection and sabotage) for all cargoes on British ships or aircraft to or from the United Kingdom, shipments in transit between port and warehouse, and stocks in warehouses, mills, and retail or wholesale distribution points. The act permitted preemergency registration of all stocks and cargoes so that the insurance could become effective immediately upon the outbreak of war and the payment of premiums, although the rate of premium was not announced until after hostilities began. The plan became compulsory and universal from September 4, 1939, for all stocks and cargoes values at £1,000 or more. Actual insurance is by a pool of underwriters but all war-risk policies must be reinsured with the Government with no option for selection by the pool.

Finances for the operation of the system have been provided by the establishment of two funds: (1) the War Risks (Marine) Insurance Fund, and (2) the War Risks (Commodities) Insurance Fund. Any excess that might accumulate in either fund beyond that necessary to meet obligations is to be turned over to the Exchequer, while deficiencies will be met with voted moneys or from the consolidated fund.

The burden of insurance falls on the seller or owner and includes merchandise being processed by another firm on contract, such as the dyeing or bleaching of cotton goods. The rate of premium is subject to change each month in accordance with total losses sustained and varies also for different shipping lanes. The basis of valuation for the purpose of insurance is invoice cost plus freight, other charges, and 10 percent profit. The rate in September for stocks amounted to one-half of 1 percent per month, according to press reports. Incoming shipments must be moved from the ports of entry to mills and interior warehouses as soon as possible.

Self-imposed trade controls - In addition to the controls established by the British Government, certain restraints, self-imposed by the British cotton trade must be considered. Effective September 5, the Liverpool Cotton Association, Limited, set a limit to daily future price fluctuations of 25 penny points above and 50 penny points below the closing figures of the previous day. On September 11 the range of permissible fluctuations was narrowed to 25 points either above or below the previous day's close, but on October 10 it was widened to 50 points above and 50 points below.

Pre-war cotton legislation - The Cotton Industry (Reorganization) Act of 1939, passed on August 4, provided for the establishment of a Cotton Industry Board with authority, subject to approval of the Board of Trade, (1) to institute schemes for the retirement of redundant mills and mill equipment with compensation; (2) to legalize schemes put forward by the

spinning, manufacturing, and other sections of the industry for the establishment of minimum margins of profit for spinning and manufacturing and minimum charges for finishing and other services; and (3) to conduct market research and to promote export trade by means of differential prices and otherwise.

The operation of the Cotton Industry (Reorganization) Act, which was to have started on November 4, 1939, has now been postponed by the passage through Parliament of the Cotton Industry (Reorganization) (Postponement) Act on October 31, 1939, empowering the Board of Trade to defer the operation of the original act until after the war or to prescribe by order the dates on which any section of the original act should come into effect. The reasons given for the postponement are that the procedure originally envisaged is too elaborate for wartime conditions, and that the problems of the cotton industry in wartime are not the same as those that the Reorganization Act was designed to meet. Some parts of the suggested plans, however, have been incorporated into the wartime control system.

The purchasing of redundant spindles, for elimination, by the Spindles Board operating under the authority of the act ceased as of September 14, 1939, with the expiration of its powers and the failure of the Board of Trade to extend them as provided in the act. During the first 2 years of operation, ending September 1938, the Spindles Board purchased 4,569,000 spindles, most of which were disposed of at an average loss of about 2s.7d. 1/ per spindle.

Government purchases of raw cotton for reserve stocks - Recent information received from British trade sources indicates that negotiations for bulk purchases by the British Government of 400,000 bales of cotton from Brazil, 100,000 bales from Peru, and 150,000 to 200,000 bales from Turkey are approaching final stages. It is believed that such purchases, if carried out, would be made to meet both British and French requirements.

Under the terms of an agreement concluded on June 23, 1939, the British Government acquired the right to receive something more than 600,000 bales of cotton from the American Government in exchange for rubber of a calculated equivalent value. The price of the cotton will be fixed on the basis of the average market price as published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for middling 7/8-inch cotton during the period January 1 to June 23, 1939, for spot delivery at New Orleans, plus 0.24 cents per pound for compression and delivery on board ship, with adjustments in price for other grades and staples above or below 7/8-inch middling. Provision was made for delivery of a quantity of cotton in addition to the 600,000 bales originally specified, the increase to be proportionate to the reduction in price effected by the cotton export subsidy, under consideration at that time.

1/ Sixty to sixty-five cents at pre-war rates.

The purpose of the transaction was to enable the respective Governments to acquire reserves of cotton and rubber to be held for use in event of war. Neither cotton nor rubber were to be released otherwise except as replacements were made within a period of 7 years and then only after consultation of the two Governments as to the proper time and means of disposal of such stocks in order to avoid disturbance of the markets. The outbreak of war, however, appears to have released the British Government of further obligation to withhold these stocks from the market. Delivery according to terms of the agreement has already commenced. The British-Egyptian agreement announced on November 20, 1939, regarding possible British purchases of about 325,000 bales of Egyptian cotton will be discussed under the section on Egypt.

Egypt

The present position of Egypt involves severance of diplomatic and commercial relations with enemies of the United Kingdom and political and economic cooperation with Great Britain in the conduct of war. The loss of Egypt's cotton export trade to Central Europe and the difficulties of shipment to other countries were such that drastic wartime control measures became necessary for the protection of cotton growers and merchants. The most important of these are embodied in three decree laws issued by the Egyptian Government on October 25, 1939. The main provisions of the decrees were as follows:

War-risk insurance - Compulsory insurance of all ginned cotton in Egypt against acts of war committed on Egyptian territory was established under the direction of the Ministry of Finance. Insurance on such cotton was to be completed not later than November 25, 1939. The Egyptian Government had previously made arrangements with underwriters to provide war-risk insurance for shipments of Egyptian cotton on non-British ships proceeding to ports other than British.

Government guaranty of loans - The Government guaranty of 85 percent of the advance made to producers on cotton, was extended to all banks instead of, as formerly, to the Agricultural Credit Bank alone. Government guaranties on all loans on cotton, made by banks other than the Agricultural Credit Bank, may not cover more than 1 million cantars (about 207,000 bales). Provisions of the guaranty require that the loans are granted for a period of not more than 3 months and that the bank advance 85 percent of the value of the cotton in bond on the basis of the closing price of the previous day in each case.

Government price fixing - In order to check abnormal drops in prices the Government is authorized to purchase cotton futures on the Alexandria cotton exchange at minimum prices to be fixed by the Cabinet. The first announcement disclosed that the Government would buy November contracts for Sakel and Giza 7 and December contracts for Ashmouni, if offered at prices below the closing prices on October 25, 1939. The

Prime Minister announced on November 29 that in view of the recent improvement in cotton prices, the Government had fixed the closing prices of November 15 as the level at which the Government would enter the market to maintain prices. In terms of American currency, 1/ the closing prices for November contracts for Sakel and Giza 7 on October 25, 1939, as quoted on the Alexandria exchange were about 10.87 cents and 10.17 cents per pound, respectively, and December contracts for Ashmouni were approximately 9.04 cents per pound. The November 15 prices referred to by the Government in its latest announcement were about 11.99 cents, 11.04 cents, and 10.22 cents per pound, respectively, for the same months and varieties.

Foreign-exchange control - Exchange control in Egypt was instituted by a decree law on September 28, 1939. Every cash or forward transaction in foreign currency other than sterling is forbidden unless the transaction is justified by the normal needs of commerce and industry or by expenses of a private character having a serious purpose. The prohibition does not apply, however, to transactions in execution of contracts dated prior to September 3, 1939.

In addition to the measures mentioned above, the Egyptian Government has completed negotiations with the British Government for the disposal of 325,000 bales (of 478 pounds each) of cotton when and if the prices fall below the closing prices of November 11 at Alexandria. This represents the quantities which normally go to Germany and German-controlled territories each year and would not be placed on the British market at present. British purchases in 1938-39 amounted to 559,000 bales. The purchases if carried out will be made under the direction of the British Ministry of Supply.

France

The first basic legislation designed for the economic organization of France in case of war was enacted as early as July 11, 1938. On April 21, 1939, about a month after the German occupation of Czechoslovakia, a decree was issued making the Minister of Agriculture responsible for the general provisioning of France and its overseas possessions in time of war.

Export control - A decree of August 28, 1939 prohibited the export of cotton, cotton waste, linters, yarns, and other semi-manufactures from France and Algeria except in trade between the two. The prohibition applied to all goods on French territory on the date of the decree, even if an export or a reexport declaration had been made. Export licenses issued before that date, which had not been used or which had been only partly used, were cancelled. Exceptions to these prohibitions, however, could be authorized by the Minister of Commerce and the Governor General of Algeria through a system of export licenses.

1/ Calculated at \$4.12 = L1 Egyptian.

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Import control:- Upon the outbreak of war and the closing of the cotton futures market at Havre by the Minister of Commerce it was announced that the Groupement d'Importation et de Repartition du Coton au Temps de Guerre (Organization for the Importation and Distribution of Cotton in Time of War) would have complete control of the cotton trade in France. This organization, known as the "G.I.R.C.," had been previously planned by the Cotton Association of Havre at the request of the French Military "Intendancy." Although there had been no official announcement by October 17 of the status of the G.I.R.C., presumably it operates under the authority of the basic wartime legislation passed on July 11, 1938. The original capital of the organization was 500,000 francs.

After the closing of the Havre futures market at the outbreak of hostilities the G.I.R.C. assumed responsibility for the liquidation of all open commitments of the Havre cotton trade, for the covering of future commitments, and for cotton importation and distribution by allotment to the mills. The G.I.R.C. also announced that it had been entrusted with the requisitioning of stocks of cotton at French ports and mills. The compensation rate adopted for cotton requisitioned from Havre stocks for cotton hedged in Havre was 418.5 francs per 50 kilograms (approximately 8.6 cents per pound) plus or minus the basis for quality. For cotton hedged in New York or on consignment and not arbitrated in the Havre market, no rate for compensation had at latest report been established.

The present procedure requires that all cotton be purchased by the G.I.R.C. from offerings made by Havre agents. These purchases are allocated to the Havre cotton merchants in lots proportionate to the capacity of the merchant to finance the transaction. Merchants are allowed a commission of 1 percent net for handling the transaction and the G.I.R.C. gets an additional 0.25 percent. The price of the cotton is fixed by the G.I.R.C. According to unofficial information, American firms will be permitted to participate in the handling and distribution of cotton to spinners, in proportion to the volume of their former activities and to their financing capacities. No further commitments were being made by the G.I.R.C. at the time of the latest report on this subject (October 17) pending the definition by the French Government of the status of the organization.

Control of foreign exchange - Under a decree of September 9, 1939, all imports into France or French possessions require an official certificate establishing that the delivery of the requisite foreign exchange has been authorized by the Office of Foreign Exchange, Ministry of Finance. When payments for exports are received in foreign exchange, the exporter must deliver all such exchange to the Office of Foreign Exchange within 1 month after payment. When payment is offered in francs, the exporter may accept in payment only such foreign holdings of francs as have been authorized by the Office of Foreign Exchange to be used for the purchase of French products.

Priority orders and price regulations - Official decree regulations have established the priority of war requirements for cotton supplies over the civilian needs of the domestic and export trade. With the large demand for military supplies and the mill capacity necessary to produce them, production for civilian consumption is seriously handicapped, at least temporarily.

By a decree of September 9, 1939, price increases over and above the level of September 1 are prohibited except when authorized by the National Committee for Price Control on the basis of increased costs of raw materials and production. A graduated war tax is imposed on profits of all enterprises operating in France, according to the following scale:

- (a) 25 percent of all profits under 2 percent.
- (b) 50 percent of all profits between 2 and 6 percent.
- (c) 75 percent of all profits between 6 and 8 percent.
- (d) All profits exceeding 8 percent.

Germany

Government control of imports, exports, prices, and stocks of agricultural commodities including cotton and cotton manufactures has been in effect to an increasing degree since 1933. Few additional regulations appear, therefore, to have been found necessary after the conflict began.

The most important regulations established recently that affect the cotton industry are those dealing with the rationing of clothing and household linens to consumers. Under the ration system in effect until November 13 a prospective buyer had to show proof of absolute need in order to make a purchase. A maximum quota for each item was established for each individual or household. New purchases could not be made legally if the individual already possessed the maximum allowance.

According to press reports the new system decreed on November 13, 1939, allows 100 coupons or points per year to each individual to use as he wishes except that new purchases made by men are limited to 1 suit, 1 shirt and 5 pairs of socks and by women to 1 suit, 1 house dress and 6 pairs of hose per year. A definite number of points were designated for each item, a sample of which follows:

<u>Men</u>		<u>Women</u>	
Suit	60 points	Tailored suit	45 points
Sweater	70 points	Wool dress	40 points
Shirt	20 points	Other dresses	30 points
Bathing suit	20 points	Corset	15 points
Pair of socks	5 points	Pair of hose	4 points
Tie	3 points		
Handkerchief	2 points		

Principal features of the existing regulation of the cotton trade and industry in Germany, so far as they are understood, include the bilateral or "barter" trade system, strict control of foreign exchange, and compulsory use of 15- to 20-percent (percentage prior to the outbreak of war) staple fiber in all cotton clothing manufactured for consumption in Germany.

Complete control of foreign trade and international payments is exercised by the Ministry of Economics through a coordinated system of import and exchange restrictions. A large part of Germany's foreign trade is regulated by clearing, compensation, or similar agreements requiring no transfer of foreign exchange.

Payment agreements were in effect with France, Belgium, and the United Kingdom prior to the outbreak of war, under which reciprocal payments for imports were made in foreign exchange with special provisions for the earmarking of portions of the exchange proceeds of German exports for specified purposes.

Since no such agreement has been concluded with the United States and no payments can be remitted abroad from Germany without an exchange permit, trade relations are governed by special regulations. During 1935 and the first half of 1936, proceeds of German imports from the United States were paid into blocked accounts by the use of "Aski" marks, saleable at a discount. The system was abolished on August 3, 1936, after the imposition of countervailing duties by the United States Treasury Department in June 1936. These duties were modified on December 23, 1936.

Under the "inland accounts" system established in Germany by decree, on April 26, 1937, American importers of German goods were able to sell American cotton in Germany at a price (in reichsmarks) usually 33-1/3 percent higher than the world market price at the official exchange rate. The profit made in this way thus enabled them to buy German products at the normal domestic price, pay the United States import duties, and sell at competitive prices. On March 18, 1939, however, a countervailing duty (provisionally 25 percent of the invoice value) was again imposed on all dutiable German products imported into the United States after April 23, 1939, under this system.

With the declaration by the British and French Governments on September 3, 1939, that a state of war existed between their countries and Germany, and with the publication on the same day of the British and French contraband lists, the naval blockade became a dominant factor in the German raw-cotton situation. Its operation so far has apparently been to cut off effectively direct imports by sea and to a considerable extent indirect imports through neutral countries. Indirect imports are affected also by such restrictions on reexports as neutral countries themselves enforce.

Italy

The policy of the Italian Government in regard to wartime control of trade in cotton and cotton manufactures has not been clearly announced. Information found in Italian newspapers, however, indicates that an important part of the plans under consideration deal with the conservation of stocks of raw cotton and the directing of exports of cotton goods to countries that do not have controlled exchange. Exports of cotton manufactures are encouraged but precaution is taken to prevent overdrawings for this purpose on available supplies. Efforts to increase cotton-textile exports are directed principally toward South America, the Near East, and the Balkans.

Italian foreign trade has been under close Government supervision for several years, mainly for the protection of foreign exchange. Consequently, few wartime measures were necessary. Imports and exports have been subject to prior issuance of foreign exchange permits since 1934 and 1935, respectively.

A state-controlled cotton-import company, known as Società Anonima Approvvigionamento Coton of Milan, was organized during the spring months of 1939 under the direction of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Exchange. The primary object of the company was to increase purchases of cotton from minor cotton-producing countries to which Italy expects to increase exports, such as Argentina, Turkey and Iraq. So far as is known, it buys only for manufacturers producing goods for domestic consumption. Cotton manufacturers of goods for export are free to purchase supplies wherever they please after obtaining the necessary exchange. Producers for domestic markets, however, have continued to buy most of their supplies through accustomed channels. Centralized buying by the company is expected to reduce the cost of production somewhat by elimination of middlemen and by reduced prices through large scale trading, but it is not yet clear that the purchase of American cotton is to be brought under control of the corporation. The company is capitalized at 5,000,000 lire and is composed of representatives of cotton manufacturers.

Compulsory mixture of rayon staple fibers with cotton since the early part of 1938, in the manufacture of cotton textiles for internal consumption in Italy has tended to further diminish the need for raw cotton. Wood cellulose is the principal fiber used to mix with cotton although others such as hemp, silk, Spanish broom fiber, and cotton cellulose made from linters are used to some extent. The type of fiber used to mix with cotton was not produced on a commercial scale in Italy until 1930 and amounted to 9,000 metric tons in 1934. Production, accelerated by sanctions during the Ethiopian campaign and nationalistic policies in recent years, increased from 31,000 tons in 1935 to 71,000 tons in 1937, exceeding the production of rayon in that year by 50 percent. Exports of this type of finished goods have increased rapidly, especially in trade with China, India, Mexico, and Germany.

At a meeting of March 14, 1939, the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Self-sufficiency decided that the cotton industry must consume not less than 45,000 metric tons of staple fiber and 8,800 metric tons of hemp fiber annually during 1939 and 1940. A Ministerial decree published April 26, 1939, required that at least 20 percent of hemp or similar vegetable fibers and up to 10 percent of staple fiber, be used in the manufacture of towels, bed and table linen, workmen's clothes, and cleaning cloths produced with yarns up to size 18. All cotton and woolen textiles produced for internal consumption in Italy must contain at least 20 percent (by weight) of some artificial fiber produced in Italy or Italian Africa. The decree became effective for the former group on July 26, 1939, and for textiles, on October 26, 1939. Exceptions may be authorized by the Ministry of Corporations for the use of pure cotton in the production of fine goods from Egyptian "Sakel" or other long-staple cotton and for the manufacture of certain other articles requiring pure cotton, such as thread for sewing machines.

Another recent measure affecting Italian trade in cotton is the Ministerial Decree of May 29, 1939, requiring Italian textile mills to accept delivery of 7,400 metric tons of "cottonized" hemp annually to mix with other fibers in the production of textiles for domestic consumption. The measure is intended to improve the condition of the Italian hemp industry as well as to reduce importations of cotton.

Spain

Since the close of the Spanish Civil War, the Government has been aiding in the rehabilitation of the cotton industry by making all cotton purchases abroad through Spanish Government agencies. Two weeks before the outbreak of the present conflict, spinners were notified that quotas would be assigned to each by the Government for future cotton imports but purchases could be made directly by representatives of the spinners. In view of the disruptions and increased costs brought about by war conditions in Europe, however, the Government is continuing for the time being its practice of arranging for raw-cotton imports through Government agencies.

All phases of the Spanish textile industry were already under complete Governmental control when the present conflict began. Regulations of the cotton industry are carried out on a cooperative basis through the Cotton Regulation Commission, an official organization under the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. The Commission is composed largely of representatives of the cotton trade and industry.

The functions of the Cotton Commission include the supervision of cotton imports, manufacture, sale, and price, as well as the promotion of raw-cotton production in Spain. The Commission is made up of three main divisions, with subdivisions as follows: (1) Production Division - Includes all Spanish cotton growers, (2) Industrial Division - Includes five subdivisions for manufacturers of various types of cotton goods and thread and

(5) Commercial Division - With three subdivisions composed of (a) all retailers of manufactured cotton goods, (b) all importers of cotton and cotton fabrics, and (c) all exporters of manufactured cotton fabrics. To facilitate the handling of local problems, the country has been divided into six industrial zones and a branch office established in each zone.

In order to estimate exports of finished cotton textiles, the Cotton Commission plans to pay to the manufacturer who sells for export, a subsidy amounting to 10 percent of the maximum price obtainable for the same goods in Spain. In addition, about 50 to 60 percent of the foreign exchange obtained by such exports will be reserved for the exclusive use of the exporter for the purchase of cotton over and above the amount that he would normally be allotted.

The Spanish Government is making every effort to increase the production of cotton in Spain. Spanish cotton growers receive a premium from the Government that amounts to about 11.5 cents per pound for lint cotton, according to consular advices.

The Netherlands

Control of the distribution of cotton and cotton goods in the Netherlands by the Minister of Economic Affairs was authorized by the Distribution Law, 1939, made effective on July 1, 1939. This is one of the eight National Economic Defense Laws enacted at the same time, from which authority many recent decrees and orders have been issued.

The following provisions were contained in Cotton Decree 1939, effective August 30, 1939: All firms processing or otherwise dealing in cotton, except retailers and cotton agents, must register with the Bureau for Cotton and Jute at Arnhem. The law affects trade in raw cotton, cotton waste, pure or mixed cotton yarns, and rags wholly or largely of cotton. All firms registered are required to furnish the Cotton Bureau with full details of the operations of the firm in the past and at regular intervals in the future.

Licenses are required for the purchase, sale, processing, or delivery of cotton unless the goods are required for military purposes. In order to cover the expenses of the Bureau, licenses issued are subject to a fee of a maximum of 1 percent of the gross value of the goods concerned.

The provisions of the above-mentioned decree were revised and extended by a Ministerial Order effective September 28, 1939, which dealt mainly with reorganization of the Cotton Bureau. Also, manufacturers, dealers, and agents of cotton piece goods, excluding retailers, were brought under the Government control system. It was stipulated, however, that the

information required from these firms need be furnished only upon a direct written request or published notice. The requirement of a license for the transportation of cotton and cotton goods was eliminated. The export license system is still in effect for cotton and cotton products. A decree issued October 12, 1939, provided for licensed control of imports of important products to be designated later.

Switzerland

Basic legislation for the present wartime control of Swiss economy was enacted by the Federal Government on April 1, 1938, to become effective July 20, 1938. Recent measures based on this law were designed mainly to build up and maintain emergency stocks of essential commodities, control prices, and provide war-risk insurance.

By a decree of December 30, 1938, the Department of Public Economy was authorized to take an inventory of stocks, methods of production, and productive capacity of all industries but supplies were to be stored by private industry on a voluntary basis.

A decree issued by the Federal Council on August 15, 1939, authorized the Department of Public Economy to control the distribution of essential commodities by sales prohibitions or restrictions. The decree also instructed all producers and business enterprises to maintain normal stocks of commodities produced or used in operation. At least a 6-month reserve is required for the most important raw materials, which presumably include cotton. The accumulation of a reserve supply of cotton is still in process however.

On August 26, 1939, exports of a number of commodities including cotton were made subject to export licenses. A decree effective September 3, 1939, made all exports subject to permit and on September 22, 1939, all imports were brought under the system of licensed control. These steps were believed to have been taken more as a protection for Swiss neutrality than for the economic needs of the country.

War-risk insurance for land and inland water transportation of essential commodities has been guaranteed by the Federal Government since August 21, 1939, although the actual insurance and the technical details have been left to private enterprise. Insurance is optional for cotton and cotton products.

A decree, effective August 31, 1939, instituted price-control measures to prevent unjustified increases in prices of important commodities. Because of increased costs of raw materials, a series of decrees were issued from September 12 to 22 authorizing increases of 18, 15, and 17 percent in the prices of products of cotton spinning, weaving, and twisting mills, respectively.

WHEAT: Closing Saturday prices of December futures

Date	Chicago	Kansas City	Minneapolis	Winnipeg	Liverpool	Buenos
				a/	a/	Aires b/
	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High c/...	57:	93:	63:	86:	68:	90:
Low c/...	62:	81:	58:	76:	64:	80:
Nov. 11...	64:	88:	60:	83:	67:	85:
18...	63:	88:	59:	82:	66:	85:
25...	62:	88:	58:	82:	66:	84:
Dec. 2...	63:	93:	60:	86:	68:	90:

a/ Conversions at noon buying rate of exchange. b/ Prices are of day previous to other prices. c/ Oct. 1 to Dec. 2, 1939, and corresponding dates for 1938.

d/ November and December futures. e/ November futures. f/ February futures.

g/ November and February futures.

WHEAT: Weekly weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades	No. 2	No. 1	No. 2 Hard	No. 2	Western
		Kansas City	Minneapolis	Minneapolis	St. Louis	Seattle a/
	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High b/...	66:	89:	66:	87:	74:	92:
Low b/...	64:	84:	63:	82:	71:	86:
Nov. 11...	65:	89:	64:	87:	73:	92:
18...	65:	87:	64:	86:	73:	90:
25...	65:	87:	63:	86:	73:	90:
Dec. 2...	66:	89:	65:	86:	74:	93:

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations, basis No. 1 sacked.

b/ Oct. 1 to Dec. 2, 1939, and corresponding dates for 1938.

EGYPT: Cotton ginnings from September 1 to October 31, 1939, with comparisons

(Bales of 475 pounds)

Variety	Total ginnings	September 1-October 31
	1938-39	1938
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Long staple.....	562	137
Long-average staple.....	46	12
Average staple.....	1,084	422
Total.....	1,692	571
Short (linters).....	36	9
Total, including linters....	1,728	580

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

FEED GRAINS AND RYE: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, rye, oats, and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn				Rye		Oats		Barley	
	Chicago		Buenos Aires		Minneapolis		Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3	Futures	Futures	No. 2	No. 3	No. 2	No. 3	No. 2	No. 3	No. 2
	Yellow				White					
	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High b/	61	61	62	58	62	56	77	55	34	40
Low b/	43	42	45	40	47	44	39	41	23	27
			Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.				
Nov. 4	43	49	45	50	c/48	55	40	52	25	38
11	45	49	47	50	c/47	56	39	52	26	38
18	47	49	48	50	49	55	41	51	26	38
25	47	51	47	50	50	54	41	50	27	39
Dec. 2	48	53	47	52	54	54	41	52	28	40

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations. b/ For period January 1 to latest date shown.

c/ November delivery.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Commodity and country	Exports for year		Shipments, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported	
	1937-38	1938-39	Nov. 18	Nov. 25	Dec. 2	July 1 to	1938-39: 1939-40
						b/	c/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
BARLEY, EXPORTS: c/	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
United States	17,614	11,215	0	0	0	Dec. 2	8,002
Canada	14,014	16,537				Oct. 31	7,233
Argentina	10,241	9,356				Nov. 11	521
Danube & U.S.S.R.	19,983	26,005	175	92	167	Dec. 2	20,415
Total	61,852	63,113					36,221
OATS, EXPORTS: c/							
United States	12,331	5,106	0	0	3	Dec. 2	4,308
Canada	8,504	13,738				Oct. 31	4,029
Argentina	28,505	19,379	675	1,006	345	Dec. 2	6,894
Danube & U.S.S.R.	160	30	0	0	0	Dec. 2	0
Total	49,500	38,253					15,231
CORN, EXPORTS: d/						Oct. 1 to	
United States	139,893	34,369	130	55	93	Dec. 2	10,151
Danube & U.S.S.R.	9,790	19,629	0	0	69	Dec. 2	1,544
Argentina	132,495	142,869	1,512	2,012	945	Dec. 2	31,251
South Africa	23,949	25,991	523	686	351	Dec. 2	3,282
Total	306,127	222,858					46,228
United States imports							
	1,819	442				Oct. 31	4,119

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Year beginning July 1. d/ Year beginning October 1.

EXCHANGE RATES: Average values in New York of specified currencies,
December 2, 1939, with comparisons a/

Country	Monetary unit	Year : 1938	Month				Week ended		
			Nov. : 1937	Nov. : 1938	1939		1939		
					Oct. :	Nov. :	Nov. 18:	Nov. 25:	Dec. 2
			Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Argentina...	Paper peso	32.60	33.31	31.38	29.77	29.77	29.77	29.77	29.77
Canada.....	Dollar....	99.42	100.07	99.25	89.33	87.76	87.63	86.72	86.59
China.....	Shang. yuan	21.36	29.44	15.80	7.64	8.35	8.52	8.37	7.65
Denmark.....	Krone.....	21.82	22.30	21.01	19.29	19.29	19.29	19.30	19.29
England.....	Pound.....	438.94	499.61	470.75	401.05	392.47	392.16	392.39	390.43
France.....	Franc.....	2.88	3.39	2.63	2.27	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.21
Germany.....	Reichsmark	40.16	40.36	40.04	b/	40.13	40.15	40.13	40.11
Italy.....	Lira.....	5.26	5.26	5.26	5.05	5.04	5.04	5.04	5.04
Japan.....	Yen.....	28.45	29.09	27.43	23.51	23.44	23.44	23.44	23.44
Mexico.....	Peso.....	22.12	27.75	19.97	20.15	20.50	20.52	20.49	20.41
Netherlands	Guilder...	55.01	55.45	54.33	53.11	53.08	53.08	53.08	53.08
Norway.....	Krone.....	24.57	25.10	23.65	22.70	22.70	22.70	22.71	22.70
Sweden.....	Krona.....	25.20	25.75	24.25	23.79	23.80	23.79	23.80	23.80
Switzerland	Franc.....	22.87	23.15	22.65	22.43	22.43	22.45	22.43	22.42

Federal Reserve Board.

a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers. b/ Not available.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries,
as given by current trade sources, 1937-38 to 1939-40

Country	Total		Shipments 1939			Shipments	
	shipments		week ended			July 1-Dec. 2	
	1937-38	1938-39	Nov. 18:	Nov. 25:	Dec. 2:	1938-39	1939-40
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
North America a/.....	184,720	245,296	4,206	4,406	6,405	110,448	82,441
Canada b/	94,546	159,885	3,600	3,900	5,500	98,000	82,600
United States c/.....	83,582	94,157	460	1,382	935	33,106	22,477
Argentina.....	66,928	114,272	3,115	4,346	4,056	24,544	74,037
Australia.....	127,520	102,116	d/	d/	d/	e/18,696	e/11,028
Soviet Union.....	42,248	39,824	0	0	0	36,240	2,352
Danube & Bulgaria f/:	37,232	52,848	960	1,080	1,024	16,744	15,424
British India a/.....	g/12,677	g/10,097	0	0	0	6,208	0
Total h/.....	478,325	564,453	:	:	:	212,880	185,282
Total European	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
shipments a/.....	397,592	450,784	:	:	:	:	:
Total ex-European	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
shipments a/.....	99,400	146,760	:	:	:	:	:

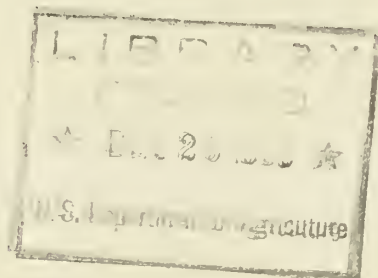
Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News.
b/ Weekly data represent weekly clearances of wheat, plus estimated weekly flour
exports through November 25; for December 2, figures obtained by subtracting the
United States exports from Broomhall's estimate for North America. c/ Official
reports received from 16 principal ports, only. d/ Not available. e/ Through
September 2, only. f/ Black Sea shipments only. g/ Official. h/ Total of
trade figures includes North America as reported by Broomhall.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

ISSUED WEEKLY BY
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON, D. C.



UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH TERRITORIES, 1938-39
(Pages 622-647)

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL REEXPORTS, 1938-39
(Pages 648-653)

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UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH TERRITORIES, 1938-39

The agricultural trade between continental United States and noncontiguous territories is notable principally because of the importance of Hawaii and Puerto Rico as sources of sugar and pineapple products consumed in the United States. Total sugar and molasses shipped from Hawaii and Puerto Rico to the United States during the fiscal year 1938-39 were valued at 107 million dollars compared with imports of these products from foreign countries valued at 116 million dollars. The value of shipments of pineapple products to the United States from these two island groups totaled 47 million dollars in 1938-39 compared with imports from foreign countries of only 4 million dollars.

Agricultural shipments from the United States to noncontiguous territories consist principally of supplies for direct consumption, mainly by the large nonwhite populations. Principal items involved are rice, wheat flour, and cured pork.

Hawaii

Shipments to the United States from Hawaii consist principally of sugar, molasses, and pineapple products. The growing of sugar and pineapples and their preparation for export are the principal Hawaiian economic occupations; and the products of these two industries formed 97 percent of the value of shipments of all commodities, agricultural and other, from Hawaii to the United States in the fiscal year 1938-39.

United States shipments of agricultural products to Hawaii were made up of a very large number of small items, although their total value was equal to only 20 percent of the value of shipments from Hawaii to the United States. The most important from the standpoint of value were meats, rice, vegetables and preparations, feeds, butter, and evaporated milk.

Puerto Rico

Shipments of agricultural products from Puerto Rico to the United States consist predominantly (83 percent) of sugar. As in the case of Hawaii, however, the trade in the reverse direction is made up of a great variety of relatively small items. The largest during the year 1938-39 were rice, lard, wheat flour, dried beans, and cured pork.

Alaska

Agricultural products form a negligible portion of shipments to the United States from Alaska. The reverse trade, from the United States to Alaska, involves small amounts of a considerable number of American farm products.

Virgin Islands

The principal shipment from the Virgin Islands to the United States is cane sugar. Trade in the reverse direction is relatively unimportant, being made up largely of various provisions.

The tables on the following pages give detailed statistics on shipments of agricultural products between the United States and Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Alaska, and the Virgin Islands.

AGRICULTURAL TRADE: Value of shipments between continental United States and noncontiguous territories, 1923-1939

Year ended June 30	Agricultural shipments a/							
	To the United States from				From the United States to			
	Hawaii	Puerto Rico	Alaska	Virgin Islands	Hawaii	Puerto Rico	Alaska	Virgin Islands
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
1923.....	93,313	61,767	72	b/	12,632	22,261	7,101	b/
1924.....	104,267	66,454	215	b/	13,558	25,929	7,537	b/
1925.....	97,429	69,954	254	b/	14,576	27,627	8,175	b/
1926.....	105,467	70,645	374	b/	14,739	29,498	8,188	b/
1927.....	98,577	83,903	307	b/	15,216	29,497	7,378	b/
1928.....	110,317	81,993	126	b/	16,359	25,723	8,217	b/
1929.....	103,641	53,005	205	b/	17,289	38,559	7,912	b/
1930.....	98,069	75,484	325	b/	17,372	26,378	8,277	b/
1931.....	102,919	75,033	280	b/	15,870	23,695	6,565	b/
1932.....	92,189	67,481	114	b/	14,480	17,635	5,207	b/
1933.....	79,739	58,628	31	b/	11,693	16,317	4,581	b/
1934.....	86,775	65,770	87	b/	14,943	19,138	5,686	b/
1935.....	91,460	60,027	137	c/ 88	17,311	22,619	7,513	c/ 166
1936.....	110,605	75,185	90	242	19,509	26,518	8,293	426
1937.....	119,322	86,590	117	496	19,052	27,571	8,300	474
1938.....	106,891	62,447	83	416	21,076	25,779	8,066	596
1939 Prel.	99,240	64,379	52	240	20,337	21,200	8,837	528

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Excludes forest products, distilled liquors (except Alaska, for which they were not separately classified prior to January 1, 1937) denatured and ethyl alcohol, pineapple alcohol, bay rum, and citric acid. Corrected to November 10, 1939.

b/ Reported as a foreign country prior to January 1, 1935.

c/ January 1-June 30.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments to the United States from Hawaii,
1937-38 and 1938-39

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1937-38	1938-39 prelim.	1937-38	1938-39 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Horses	No.	b/	b/	b/	2
Beeswax	Lb.	12	21	3	4
Bone meal	Lb.	c/	d/	c/	d/ 1
Hair	Lb.	4	5	b/	b/
Hides and skins:					
Cattle	Lb.	1,222	1,447	133	142
Other hides and skins	Lb.	4	10	b/	1
Total hides and skins	Lb.	1,226	1,457	133	143
Honey	Lb.	726	805	35	28
Meat products, including tallow.	Lb.	564	517	41	30
Wool, unmanufactured	Lb.	70	168	35	47
Total animals and animal products				247	255
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Coffee	Lb.	2,206	3,065	249	356
Fruits, juices, & preparations:					
Avocados	Lb.	c/	d/	c/	d/ 3
Bananas	Bunch	106	113	105	113
Papaia	Lb.	c/	d/	c/	d/ 11
Passion fruit	Lb.	2	0	b/	0
Pineapples-					
Fresh	Box	36	109	86	198
Canned	Lb.	501,465	467,983	36,320	29,769
Pulp	Lb.	d/ 1	0	d/ 1	0
Sirup	Lb.	3	0	1	0
Fruit juices-					
Banana	Lb.	97	21	7	1
Guava	Lb.	115	53	8	4
Papaia	Lb.	853	1,004	73	67
Passion fruit	Lb.	d/ 66	39	d/ 7	3
Pineapple	Lb.	237,111	278,936	14,627	15,834
Other fruits, prepared or preserved	Lb.	124	94	23	18
Total fruits, juices, and preparations				51,258	46,021
Grains and preparations	Lb.	68	65	6	5
Nuts	Lb.	111	173	21	46
Sugar and molasses:					
Molasses	Gal.	35,230	27,584	843	639
Sugar- (Ton of 2,000 pounds)					
Refined	Ton	11	15	1,040	1,345
Unrefined	Ton	863	896	52,862	50,360

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments to the United States from Hawaii,
1937-38 and 1938-39-Continued

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1937-38	1938-39 prelim.	1937-38	1938-39 prelim.
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:				1,000	1,000
Vegetables:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Potatoes, white	Lb.	4,908	1,272	184	51
Other vegetables	Lb.	548	641	40	47
Pineapple stock feed	Lb.	1,953	2	20	b/
Sake (rice wine)	Lb.	1,074	981	118	110
Sake malt, dried	Lb.	c/	d/ 3	c/	d/b/
Tara	Lb.	c/	d/ 8	c/	d/ 2
Other vegetable products		e/	c/	3	3
Total vegetable products				106,644	98,985
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL SHIPMENTS ...				106,891	99,240
TOTAL SHIPMENTS (HAWAIIAN PRODUCTS) ALL COMMODITIES				109,641	101,050

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Corrected to November 10, 1939. b/ Less than 500. c/ Not separately
classified. d/ January 1 - June 30. e/ Reported in value only.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Hawaii,
1937-38 and 1938-39 a/

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30 b/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1937-38	1938-39 prelim.	1937-38	1938-39 prelim.
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
Animals, live:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle	No.	1	1	128	72
Poultry, live	Lb.	54	61	60	63
Other animals, live		c/	c/	35	34
Dairy products:					
Butter	Lb.	3,602	3,744	1,213	1,058
Cheese	Lb.	830	914	176	170
Milk and cream-					
Fresh and sterilized	Gal.	14	29	8	17
Condensed, sweetened	Lb.	164	84	19	10
Evaporated, unsweetened	Lb.	13,456	14,026	954	894
Powdered, dried-					
Skimmed	Lb.	673	861	43	46
Whole	Lb.	2	10	1	3
Infants' foods, malted, etc. .	Lb.	250	224	65	63
Total dairy products				2,479	2,261

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Hawaii,
1937-38 and 1938-39-Continued

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30 b/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1937-38	1938-39 prelim.	1937-38	1938-39 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS, Con:					
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	2,635	2,440	678	724
Eggs & yolks, frozen, dried, etc.	Lb.	<u>d/</u> 92	<u>e/</u>	<u>d/</u> 19	<u>e/</u>
Gelatin	Lb.	60	90	17	24
Honey	Lb.	53	56	5	5
Meats and meat products:					
Meats-					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	9,370	8,756	1,399	1,307
Pickled or cured	Lb.	104	55	18	9
Canned, including corned .	Lb.	1,359	1,765	186	267
Total beef and veal	Lb.	10,833	10,576	1,603	1,583
Mutton and lamb	Lb.	1,046	1,084	183	180
Pork-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	2,332	2,890	452	508
Bacon	Lb.	856	912	257	239
Hams and shoulders, cured.	Lb.	2,123	2,332	562	584
Sides, Cumberland & Wilt .	Lb.	<u>f/</u>	8	<u>f/</u>	1
Pickled, salted, etc.	Lb.	104	144	17	18
Pork, canned	Lb.	868	1,134	266	342
Total pork	Lb.	6,283	7,420	1,554	1,692
Poultry and game, fresh	Lb.	1,961	1,867	489	432
Sausage-					
Canned	Lb.	897	1,329	156	215
Not canned	Lb.	2,780	2,553	490	456
Other meats, fresh, cured ..	Lb.	587	609	75	100
Other meats, canned	Lb.	1,070	1,523	112	202
Total meats	Lb.	25,457	26,961	4,662	4,860
Meat extracts and bouillon					
cubes	Lb.	1	3	1	1
Sausage casings	Lb.	38	27	11	12
Oils, fats, and greases, animal:					
Lard, including neutral	Lb.	197	146	23	13
Oleomargarine (of animal or vegetable origin)	Lb.	188	232	28	34
Oleo oil	Lb.	69	87	7	8
Oleo stearin	Lb.	106	29	3	1
Other oils, fats, and greases, animal	Lb.	18	6	3	1
Total oils, fats, and greases, animal	Lb.	578	500	64	57
Other animal products		<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	93	116
Total animals and animal products				8,252	8,229

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Hawaii,
1937-38 and 1938-39-Continued

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30 b/				
		Quantity		Value		
		1937-38	1938-39 prelim.	1937-38	1938-39 prelim.	
				1,000	1,000	
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:						
Beverages:						
Fruit juices.....	Gal.	81	83	75	69	
Malt extract and malt sirup....	Lb.	162	158	15	13	
Malt liquors.....	Gal.	1,107	1,001	801	737	
Sirups & flavors for beverages	Gal.	70	113	125	186	
Wines.....	Gal.	339	380	246	268	
Other beverages.....	Gal.	59	61	55	41	
Total beverages.....				1,317	1,314	
Chocolate, cocoa, coffee, and tea:						
Chocolate, incl. sweetened.....	Lb.	557	733	128	148	
Cocoa, powdered.....	Lb.	72	80	9	10	
Coffee and substitutes-						
Green.....	Lb.	210	344	31	25	
Roasted.....	Lb.	844	1,048	159	197	
Extracts and substitutes.....	Lb.	30	29	11	11	
Tea.....	Lb.	51	68	25	35	
Cotton, unmanufactured.						
including linters (500 lb.)....	Bale	1	1	32	22	
Fruits and preparations:						
Fresh-						
Apples.....	Bu.	152	133	214	199	
Berries.....	Lb.	49	93	5	10	
Cherries.....	Lb.	100	115	11	13	
Grapefruit.....	Box	23	26	51	49	
Lemons.....	Box	18	22	91	67	
Oranges.....	Box	203	251	485	496	
Grapes.....	Lb.	1,264	1,205	74	56	
Melons.....	Lb.	1,092	1,123	37	36	
Peaches.....	Lb.	230	330	12	16	
Pears.....	Lb.	988	1,053	47	41	
Prunes and plums.....	Lb.	460	577	28	28	
Other fresh fruits.....		c/	c/	28	32	
Total fresh fruits.....				1,083	1,043	
Dried and evaporated-						
Apples.....	Lb.	38	44	3	3	
Apricots.....	Lb.	53	33	6	4	
Peaches.....	Lb.	34	25	3	2	
Prunes.....	Lb.	418	484	21	23	
Raisins.....	Lb.	403	516	25	27	
Other dried and evap. fruits..	Lb.	148	199	17	24	
Total dried and evaporated		Lb.	1,094	1,301	75	83

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Hawaii,
1937-38 and 1938-39-Continued

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30 b/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1937-38	1938-39 prelim.	1937-38	1938-39 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:					
Fruits and preparations, Con:					
Canned-					
Apples and apple sauce.....	Lb.	445	544	22	22
Apricots.....	Lb.	338	303	24	18
Berries.....	Lb.	193	160	20	12
Cherries.....	Lb.	209	280	23	22
Peaches.....	Lb.	846	1,164	60	65
Pears.....	Lb.	514	615	36	39
Fruits for salads.....	Lb.	188	315	20	26
Other canned fruits.....	Lb.	1,229	1,213	91	84
Total canned fruits.....	Lb.	3,962	4,599	296	288
Preserved fruits, jellies, and jams.....	Lb.	698	802	81	82
Other fruit preparations.....	Lb.	473	400	66	56
Total fruits and fruit preparations.....				1,601	1,552
Grains and grain products:					
Barley.....(46 lb.).....	Bu.	49	54	37	32
Corn and cornmeal-					
Corn.....(56 lb.).....	Bu.	157	209	152	161
Corn meal....(196 lb.).....	Bbl.	1	1	3	3
Corn, including cornmeal in terms of grain.....	Bu.	159	211	155	164
Malt.....(34 lb.).....	Bu.	20	5	27	6
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats.....(32 lb.).....	Bu.	26	28	13	15
Oatmeal, groats, rolled oats-	Lb.	806	509	36	25
Oats, including oatmeal in terms of grain.....	Bu.	71	57	49	40
Rice, paddy or rough.....	Lb.	1,082	3,493	17	52
Rice, milled, incl. brown....	Lb.	76,002	74,670	2,758	2,365
Rice screenings, broken, etc.	Lb.	974	221	24	5
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat.....(60 lb.).....	Bu.	107	103	103	79
Wheat flour- (196 lb. bbl.)					
Wholly of U.S. wheat.....	Bbl.	160	166	880	698
Other wheat flour.....	Bbl.	f/	f/	f/	1
Wheat, including flour in terms of grain.....	Bu.	861	883	983	778

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Hawaii,
1937-38 and 1938-39-Continued

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30 b/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1937-38	1938-39 prelim.	1937-38	1938-39 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:					
Grains and grain products, Con:					
Other grain products-					
Biscuits and crackers.....	Lb.	846	776	169	154
Corn cereal foods, ready to eat.....	Lb.	288	326	36	41
Macaroni, spaghetti, and noodles.....	Lb.	1,158	1,292	79	93
Wheat cereal foods-					
Ready to eat.....	Lb.	266	393	34	44
To be cooked.....	Lb.	248	434	23	38
Other cereal foods.....	Lb.	302	308	43	42
Other grains and preparations.....		c/	c/	46	56
Total grains and grain products.....				4,480	3,910
Feeds and fodders:					
Hay.....(2,240 lb.).....	Ton	1	1	19	17
Kafir and milo(56 lb.).....	Bu.	1	18	1	13
Mill feeds- (Ton of 2,240 lb.)					
Barley, rolled for feed.....	Ton	10	9	300	260
Mixed dairy and poultry feeds.....	Ton	21	24	905	828
Other prepared and mixed.....	Ton	f/	f/	26	28
Other feeds, bran, middlings, etc.....	Ton	13	15	393	354
Oil cake and meal (2,240 lb.)..	Ton	1	1	39	40
Total feeds and fodders g/...				1,683	1,540
Hops	Lb.	28	22	8	7
Nuts:					
Peanuts.....	Lb.	245	263	39	41
Pecans.....	Lb.	20	25	4	7
Walnuts.....	Lb.	115	132	30	35
Other nuts.....	Lb.	240	281	52	52
Total nuts.....	Lb.	620	707	125	135
Oilseeds:					
Soybeans.....	Lb.	1,421	1,387	41	36
Other oilseeds.....	Lb.	66	85	2	2
Oils and fats, vegetable:					
Expressed-					
Coconut oil, edible.....	Lb.	64	48	7	5
Cooking fats, other than lard.....	Lb.	2,915	2,720	352	287

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Hawaii,
1937-38 and 1938-39-Continued

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30 b/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1937-38	1938-39 prelim.	1937-38	1938-39 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:					
Oils and fats, vegetable, Con:					
Expressed, Continued-					
Corn oil	Lb.	35	24	4	3
Cottonseed oil, refined	Lb.	1,043	1,752	122	188
Linseed oil.....	Lb.	306	551	69	56
Soybean oil	Lb.	0	45	0	4
Other oils & fats, expressed	Lb.	719	356	88	47
Total oils and fats, expressed	Lb.	5,382	5,496	642	590
Essential or distilled oils ..		c/	c/	5	5
Seeds, except oilseeds	Lb.	512	200	42	36
Spices	Lb.	229	239	39	39
Starch	Lb.	413	489	27	29
Sugar and related products:					
Sugar, refined ... (2,000 lb.)	Ton	1	1	91	84
Glucose (corn sirup)	Lb.	117	136	5	6
Grape sugar (corn sugar)	Lb.	12	13	1	1
Molasses	Gal.	9	9	4	5
Sirup (including maple)	Gal.	74	81	63	77
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	7	26	2	1
Vegetables and preparations:					
Vegetables-					
Fresh and dried-					
Beans, green (incl. snap).	Lb.	135	15	6	1
Beans, dried	Lb.	1,372	975	57	42
Onions	Lb.	7,543	7,277	130	98
Peas, green	Lb.	174	146	13	15
Peas, dried	Lb.	155	156	6	5
Peppers	Lb.	221	174	14	10
Potatoes, white	Lb.	21,937	21,377	265	240
Tomatoes, fresh	Lb.	1,330	1,413	84	65
Other fresh vegetables ...		c/	c/	208	211
Canned-					
Asparagus	Lb.	490	567	77	75
Baked beans and pork and beans	Lb.	1,154	1,412	72	81
Corn	Lb.	830	732	57	48
Peas	Lb.	1,486	1,451	97	84
Soups	Lb.	1,338	1,539	147	174
Tomatoes	Lb.	683	709	31	34
Tomato paste	Lb.	91	307	4	13
Tomato juice	Lb.	737	701	33	33
Other canned veg. & juices	Lb.	1,824	2,536	175	209

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Hawaii,
1937-38 and 1938-39-Continued

Commodity shipped .	Unit	Year ended June 30 <u>b/</u>			
		Quantity		Value	
		1937-38	1938-39 prelim.	1937-38	1938-39 prelim.
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:				1,000	1,000
Vegetables and prep., Continued:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Pickles	Lb.	760	848	72	75
Ketchup & other tomato sauces.	Lb.	2,117	2,422	140	148
Mayonnaise and salad dressings	Lb.	<u>e/</u>	<u>h/</u> 900	<u>e/</u>	<u>h/</u> 126
Other sauces and relishes	Lb.	2,350	1,975	342	257
Vinegar	Gal.	78	83	22	25
Yeast	Lb.	707	723	93	86
Other vegetable preparations..		<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	20	34
Total vegetables and preparations				2,167	2,189
Misc. vegetable products:					
Broomcorn(2,340 lb)	Ton	<u>f/</u>	<u>f/</u>	10	8
Drugs, herbs, leaves, and roots (crude)	Lb.	4	5	1	2
Flavoring extracts	Gal.	8	10	34	44
Nursery and greenhouse stock...		<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	33	41
Vegetable fibers, unafd., except cotton		<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	4	3
Other miscellaneous vegetable products		<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	10	4
Total vegetable products..				12,824	12,108
Total animal products				8,252	8,229
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL SHIPMENTS ...				21,076	20,337
TOTAL SHIPMENTS (TO HAWAII)					
ALL COMMODITIES				105,000	93,849

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

- a/ Includes foreign merchandise.
b/ Corrected to November 10, 1939.
c/ Reported in value only.
d/ July 1 - December 31. Included with "other animal products" beginning January 1, 1938.
e/ Not separately classified.
f/ Less than 500.
g/ Excludes barley, corn, and oats.
h/ January 1 - June 30.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments to the United States from Puerto Rico,
1957-58 and 1958-59

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1957-58	1958-59 prelim.	1957-58	1958-59 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Beeswax	Lb.	29	25	1,000	1,000
Hides and skins-					
Cattle	Lb.	1,007	1,152	90	91
Goat	Lb.	36	41	13	15
Honey	Lb.	1,457	1,116	69	42
Animals & other animal products		b/	b/	2	5
Total animal products				181	153
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cacao beans	Lb.	28	82	4	10
Chocolate	Lb.	1	1	c/	c/
Coffee:					
Green-					
For export	Lb.	416	2,755	83	408
Other coffee, green	Lb.	120	500	15	59
Roasted	Lb.	19	7	6	3
Canned	Lb.	0	17	0	6
Cotton, unmd. (478 lb.)	Bale	1	1	74	75
Fruits and preparations:					
Fresh-					
Citrons	Lb.	1,002	180	33	7
Grapefruit	Box	127	57	270	111
Oranges	Box	2	1	4	2
Pineapples	Box	485	464	959	862
Plantains	Bunch	0	117	0	49
Other fresh fruits		b/	b/	1	1
Prepared, preserved, canned-					
Citron in brine	Lb.	184	1,115	7	40
Grapefruit	Lb.	5,754	3,251	519	170
Pineapples	Lb.	2,859	2,579	164	143
Fruit juices	Gal.	530	136	174	74
Other prep. or pres. fruits	Lb.	372	230	15	15
Total fruits and prep. ...				1,931	1,474
Nuts, coconuts, in the shell ...	M	11	15	296	306
Oils, vegetable:					
Bay oil	Lb.	14	13	20	15
Other vegetable oils	Lb.	25	64	14	4
Seeds, except oilseeds	Lb.	24	13	2	1
Sugar and molasses:					
Molasses	Gal.	28,892	20,716	1,216	566
Sirup	Gal.	0	2	0	1
Sugar- (2,000 lb. ton)					
Refined	Ton	106	105	9,698	9,353
Unrefined	Ton	630	788	40,447	44,232

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments to the United States from Puerto Rico,
1937-38 and 1938-39-Continued

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1937-38	1938-39 prelim.	1937-38	1938-39 prelim.
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:				1,000	1,000
Tobacco, unmanufactured:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Leaf-					
Stemmed	Lb.	16,271	15,067	7,649	6,356
Unstemmed	Lb.	105	463	30	218
Stems, scraps and trimmings ..	Lb.	4,325	7,678	560	825
Total tobacco, unmd.	Lb.	20,699	23,208	8,239	7,399
Vegetables:					
Cucumbers	Lb.	0	2,780	0	145
Other fresh vegetables	Lb.	4,114	5,486	168	91
All other (canned, dried, etc.)	Lb.	467	464	21	24
Miscellaneous veg. products:					
Ginger root, not prepared	Lb.	50	47	2	1
Bulbs, roots, trees, etc.	Lb.	b/195	b/391	24	31
Other vegetable products				6	4
Total vegetable products ...				62,266	64,226
Total animal products				181	155
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL SHIPMENTS ...				62,447	64,379
TOTAL SHIPMENTS (PUERTO RICAN PROD.) ALL COMMODITIES				78,705	85,605

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Corrected to November 10, 1939. b/ Reported in value only. c/ Less than
500.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Puerto Rico,
1937-38 and 1938-39 a/

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30 b/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1937-38	1938-39 prelim.	1937-38	1938-39 prelim.
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
Animals, live:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle-					
For breeding	No.	c/	c/	21	35
Other cattle	No.	c/	c/	15	52
Horses	No.	c/	c/	4	19
Other animals, live		d/	d/	40	30
Total animals, live				80	136

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Puerto Rico,
1937-38 and 1938-39-Continued

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30 b/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1937-38	1938-39 prelim.	1937-38	1938-39 prelim.
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PROD., Con:				1,000	1,000
Dairy products:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Butter	Lb.	678	769	244	232
Cheese	Lb.	1,317	1,564	261	285
Milk and cream-					
Fresh and sterilized	Gal.	c/	1	1	1
Condensed, sweetened	Lb.	413	322	55	43
Evaporated, unsweetened ...	Lb.	7,580	6,032	635	489
Powdered, dried-					
Skimmed.....	Lb.	15	15	1	1
Whole	Lb.	581	569	194	190
Infants' foods, malted milk, etc.	Lb.	383	304	137	104
Total dairy products				1,528	1,345
Eggs and egg products:					
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	348	340	87	86
Eggs and yolks, frozen, dried, or canned	Lb.	e/ 32	f/	e/ 7	f/
Meats and meat products:					
Meats-					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	592	681	144	174
Pickled or cured	Lb.	35	23	6	5
Beef, canned, including corned	Lb.	69	40	10	6
Total beef and veal ..	Lb.	696	744	160	185
Mutton and lamb	Lb.	39	44	10	11
Pork-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	271	624	50	93
Bacon, incl. sides	Lb.	330	1,330	47	113
Hams & shoulders, cured ..	Lb.	5,815	6,952	976	1,121
Pickled or salted	Lb.	11,822	11,479	1,214	929
Pork, canned	Lb.	295	213	67	44
Total pork	Lb.	18,533	20,598	2,354	2,300
Poultry and game, fresh	Lb.	109	105	32	28
Sausage-					
Canned	Lb.	2,069	1,051	390	196
Not canned	Lb.	2,095	2,207	445	454
Other meats-					
Fresh, cured, etc.	Lb.	125	143	18	22
Sausage ingredients, salted, etc.	Lb.	4,256	4,595	244	211
Canned	Lb.	225	233	34	35
Total meats	Lb.	28,147	29,720	3,687	3,442
Meat extracts & bouillon cubes	Lb.	3	1	3	1
Sausage casings	Lb.	1	2	c/	1

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Puerto Rico,
1937-38 and 1938-39-Continued

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30 b/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1937-38	1938-39 prelim.	1937-38	1938-39 prelim.
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PROD., Con:				1,000	1,000
Oils and fats, animal:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Lard, including neutral	Lb.	28,156	28,134	3,169	2,373
Oleomargarine	Lb.	113	67	14	7
Other oils and fats, animal ..	Lb.	57	33	7	3
Total oils and fats, animal	Lb.	28,306	28,234	3,190	2,383
Miscellaneous animal products:					
Gelatin	Lb.	15	25	5	6
Glue of animal origin	Lb.	58	58	12	9
Other misc. animal products ..	d/	d/	d/	192	176
Total animals and animal products				8,791	7,585
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Chocolate, including sweetened..	Lb.	482	598	140	138
Cocoa, powdered	Lb.	103	84	11	10
Coffee, green and roasted	Lb.	6	6	1	2
Tea	Lb.	3	2	2	2
Fruits and preparations:					
Fresh-					
Apples	Bu.	47	34	74	70
Grapes	Lb.	767	635	51	63
Pears	Lb.	413	438	23	27
Prunes and plums	Lb.	181	126	16	11
Other fresh fruits	d/	d/	d/	10	7
Total fresh fruits				174	178
Dried and evaporated-					
Dates	Lb.	g/ 147	f/ 237	g/ 15	f/ 14
Prunes	Lb.	274	376	17	18
Raisins	Lb.	548	376	32	18
Other dried and evap. fruits	Lb.	78	144	11	18
Total dried and evaporated fruits	Lb.	1,047	757	75	50
Canned-					
Cherries	Lb.	25	22	4	3
Peaches	Lb.	436	527	38	40
Pears	Lb.	810	942	77	83
Pineapples	Lb.	240	54	28	5
Fruits for salads	Lb.	431	489	52	51
Other canned fruits	Lb.	249	150	22	12
Total canned fruits	Lb.	2,191	2,184	221	194
Other fruit preparations	Lb.	146	346	24	27
Total fruits and fruit preparations				494	449

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Puerto Rico,
1937-38 and 1938-39-Continued

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30 <u>b/</u>			
		Quantity		Value	
		1937-38	1938-39 prelim.	1937-38	1938-39 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:					
Grains and grain products:					
Corn and cornmeal-				1,000	1,000
Corn (56 lb.)	Bu.	11	7	10	5
Cornmeal (196 lb.)	Bbl.	54	32	197	197
Corn, incl. cornmeal in terms of grain	Bu.	227	255	207	202
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	120	92	63	47
Oatmeal, etc.	Lb.	1,679	1,445	169	154
Oats, incl. oatmeal in terms of grain	Bu.	214	172	232	201
Rice-					
Paddy or rough	Lb.	532	78	9	2
Milled, including brown	Lb.	256,321	199,253	7,547	5,464
Screenings, broken, etc. ...	Lb.	0	80	0	1
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>
Wheat flour (196 lb.)--					
Wholly of U. S. Wheat	Bbl.	458	358	2,321	1,435
Other wheat flour	Bbl.	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	1	3
Wheat, incl. flour in terms of grain	Bu.	2,153	1,683	2,322	1,438
Other grain products-					
Biscuits and crackers	Lb.	---	<u>h/</u> 1,169	---	<u>h/</u> 179
Sweetened	Lb.	1,134	<u>s/</u> 496	163	<u>s/</u> 82
Unsweetened	Lb.	1,918	<u>s/</u> 910	286	<u>s/</u> 139
Corn cereal foods, ready to eat	Lb.	117	160	15	20
Hominy and corn grits	Lb.	381	216	9	4
Macaroni, spaghetti, etc. ..	Lb.	1,629	1,136	110	73
Wheat cereal foods-					
Ready to eat	Lb.	10	12	1	2
To be cooked	Lb.	147	113	15	12
Other cereal foods	Lb.	55	83	8	12
Other grains and prep.		<u>d/</u>	<u>d/</u>	16	16
Total grains and grain products				10,943	7,847
Feeds and fodders: (2,240 lb.)					
Hay	Ton	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	3	8
Mill feeds-					
Mixed dairy and poultry	Ton	13	18	554	734
Other prep. and mixed	Ton	1	1	49	23
Other feeds, bran, middling, etc.	Ton	3	2	100	56
Oil cake and oil cake meal....	Ton	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	16	12
Total feeds and fodders <u>i/</u>				722	823

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Puerto Rico,
1937-38 and 1938-39-Continued

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30 <u>b/</u>			
		Quantity		Value	
		1937-38	1938-39 prelin.	1937-38	1938-39 prelin.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:					
Hops	Lb.	11	36	5	20
Nuts:					
Peanuts	Lb.	43	44	7	7
Walnuts	Lb.	100	90	12	13
Other nuts	Lb.	85	104	17	17
Total nuts	Lb.	228	232	36	37
Oils and fats, vegetable:					
Expressed-					
Coconut oil-					
Edible	Lb.	543	977	36	51
Inedible	Lb.	190	263	9	10
Cooking fats other than lard	Lb.	785	569	87	58
Corn oil	Lb.	21	6	2	1
Cottonseed oil, refined	Lb.	121	100	15	11
Linseed oil.....	Lb.	819	852	92	81
Soybean oil	Lb.	735	686	78	68
Other oils & fats, expressed.	Lb.	592	543	85	98
Total oils and fats, expressed	Lb.	3,606	3,996	406	378
Essential or distilled oils ..		<u>d/</u>	<u>d/</u>	45	25
Seeds, except oilseeds-					
Field and grass seeds	Lb.	58	44	4	3
Vegetable and flower seeds ...	Lb.	15	11	4	6
Spices	Lb.	396	462	36	36
Sugar and related products:					
Sugar, refined (2,000 lb.) ...	Ton	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	3	4
Sirup	Gal.	9	15	7	6
Glucose (corn sirup)	Lb.	240	208	8	8
Grape sugar and molasses		<u>d/</u>	<u>d/</u>	1	1
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Leaf tobacco-					
Black fat, water baler and dark African	Lb.	3	9	1	2
Burley	Lb.	366	199	21	15
Cigar leaf	Lb.	733	344	181	95
Dark-fired Ky. and Tennessee	Lb.	139	34	10	3
One sucker leaf	Lb.	52	166	3	12
Other leaf tobacco	Lb.	107	38	6	3
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	1,403	790	222	130
Stems, trimmings and scrap ...	Lb.	39	10	1	<u>c/</u>

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Puerto Rico,
1937-38 and 1938-39-Continued

		Year ended June 30 b/			
Commodity shipped	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1937-38	1938-39 prelim.	1937-38	1938-39 prelim.
				1,000	1,000
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:					
<u>Vegetables and preparations:</u>					
Vegetables-					
Dried and fresh-					
Beans-					
Green (incl. snap)	Lb.	736	2,102	34	81
Dried	Lb.	36,752	36,498	1,531	1,328
Onions	Lb.	8,393	10,251	139	141
Peas-					
Green	Lb.	16	60	1	4
Dried	Lb.	5,774	4,187	190	120
Potatoes, white	Lb.	48,789	48,854	410	367
Tomatoes	Lb.	32	83	2	3
Other fresh vegetables ...		d/	d/	55	63
Canned-					
Asparagus	Lb.	124	104	26	20
Baked beans & pork & beans	Lb.	103	75	6	5
Corn	Lb.	153	155	11	11
Peas	Lb.	303	341	27	26
Soups	Lb.	1,035	990	88	111
Tomatoes	Lb.	245	163	13	7
Tomato juice	Lb.	1,155	1,834	78	119
Tomato paste	Lb.	408	1,212	26	78
Other canned vegetables ..	Lb.	669	978	54	91
Mayonnaise and salad					
dressing	Lb.	f/	h/ 31	f/	h/ 6
Pickles	Lb.	89	84	10	9
Ketchup and other tomato					
saucers	Lb.	4,146	3,123	267	182
Vinegar	Gal.	62	73	25	29
Yeast	Lb.	800	762	99	85
Other sauces and relishes	Lb.	426	388	74	61
Other vegetable preparations .		d/	d/	7	6
Total vegetables and preparations				3,173	2,953
<u>Miscellaneous veg. products:</u>					
Beverages-					
Fruit juices-					
Pineapple	Gal.	f/	h/ 21	f/	h/ 10
other fruit juices	Gal.	f/	h/ 159	f/	h/ 100

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Puerto Rico,
1937-38 and 1938-39-Continued

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30 <u>b/</u>			
		Quantity		Value	
		1937-38	1938-39 prelim.	1937-38	1938-39 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:					
Miscellaneous veg. products, Com:					
Beverages, Continued-					
Malt extract and sirup	Lb.	254	257	20	18
Malt liquors	Gal.	406	350	274	220
Sirups and flavors for beverages	Gal.	12	26	24	39
Wines	Gal.	132	87	82	54
Other beverages	Gal.	23	13	19	11
Total beverages				583	620
Cornstarch and corn flour	Lb.	2,462	2,571	88	77
Other starch	Lb.	297	68	12	2
Drugs, herbs, leaves and roots, crude	Lb.	26	26	8	6
Flavoring extracts	Gal.	2	3	12	13
Other miscellaneous vegetable products		<u>d/</u>	<u>d/</u>	21	19
Total vegetable products..				16,988	13,615
Total animal products				8,791	7,585
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL SHIPMENTS				25,779	21,200
TOTAL SHIPMENTS (TO PUERTO RICO)					
ALL COMMODITIES <u>a/</u>				84,987	75,677

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Includes foreign products.

b/ Corrected to November 10, 1939.

c/ Less than 500.

d/ Reported in value only.

e/ July 1 - December 31. Included in "other edible animal products" beginning January 1, 1938.

f/ Not separately classified.

g/ July 1 - December 31.

h/ January 1 - June 30.

i/ Excludes barley, corn, and oats.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments to the United States from Alaska,
1937-38 and 1938-39

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30 <u>a/</u>			
		Quantity		Value	
		1937-38	1938-39 prelim.	1937-38	1938-39 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Animals, live	No.	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	17	15
Reindeer products:					
Meat	Lb.	120	0	12	0
Offal	Lb.	47	0	5	0
Hides	Lb.	29	5	5	<u>b/</u>
Wool, unmanufactured	Lb.	146	145	47	37
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Berries	Lb.	1	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>
Potatoes	Lb.	7	0	<u>b/</u>	0
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL SHIPMENTS				86	52
TOTAL SHIPMENTS (ALASKAN PRODUCTS) ALL COMMODITIES				60,911	50,158

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Corrected to November 10, 1959. b/ Less than 500.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Alaska,
1937-38 and 1938-39 a/

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30 <u>b/</u>			
		Quantity		Value	
		1937-38	1938-39 prelim.	1937-38	1938-39 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Animals, live:					
Cattle	No.	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	12	18
Hogs (swine)	No.	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	1
Horses	No.	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	4	2
Other animals, live, edible ...		<u>d/</u>	<u>d/</u>	8	5
Dairy products:					
Butter	Lb.	1,688	1,955	598	581
Cheese	Lb.	408	477	92	99
Milk-					
Condensed, sweetened	Lb.	40	53	6	7
Evaporated, unsweetened	Lb.	6,028	6,521	419	436
Other dairy products		<u>d/</u>	<u>d/</u>	60	60
Total dairy products				1,175	1,123
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	1,854	2,163	497	610

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Alaska,
1937-38 and 1938-39-Continued

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30 b/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1937-38	1938-39 prelim.	1937-38	1938-39 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PROD., Con:					
Meats and meat products:					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	3,784	4,592	661	772
Pickled or cured	Lb.	65	81	10	11
Beef, canned, incl. corned .	Lb.	343	465	62	85
Total beef and veal	Lb.	4,192	5,138	733	868
Mutton and lamb	Lb.	427	506	83	91
Pork-					
Bacon	Lb.	972	1,054	305	292
Ham and shoulders, cured ...	Lb.	577	799	162	212
Fresh and pickled	Lb.	1,036	1,519	214	280
Total pork	Lb.	2,585	3,372	681	784
Poultry and game, fresh	Lb.	601	628	161	174
Sausage-					
Canned	Lb.	115	137	31	35
Not canned	Lb.	443	505	95	109
Other canned meats	Lb.	433	656	124	165
Other meats & sausage casings.	Lb.	190	209	33	34
Total meats and meat products	Lb.	8,986	11,151	1,941	2,260
Oils and fats, animal:					
Lard	Lb.	323	369	45	41
Other animal oils and fats, edible	Lb.	79	87	10	11
Other animals & animal products	d/	d/	d/	42	35
Total animals and animal products				3,734	4,166
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cocoa, coffee and tea:					
Cocoa and chocolate	Lb.	112	137	21	26
Coffee	Lb.	1,163	1,520	275	341
Tea	Lb.	140	165	69	81
Fruits and preparations:					
Fresh or dried-					
Apples, fresh		d/	d/	64	69
Oranges, fresh	Box	20	26	91	82
Apricots, dried	Lb.	48	74	7	10
Prunes, dried	Lb.	228	251	15	16
Raisins, dried	Lb.	225	243	15	15
Other fresh or dried		d/	d/	202	233
Total fresh or dried				394	425

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Alaska,
1937-38 and 1938-39-Continued

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30 b/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1937-38	1938-39 prelim.	1937-38	1938-39 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:					
Fruits and preparations, Con:					
Canned-					
Apples and apple sauce	Lb.	224	244	14	15
Peaches	Lb.	510	666	42	52
Pineapples	Lb.	459	479	40	41
Other canned fruits	Lb.	1,904	2,366	194	217
Total canned fruits	Lb.	3,097	3,755	290	325
Preserved, jellies, and jams..	Lb.	462	570	62	77
Total fruits and prep.				746	827
Grains and grain products:					
Barley, corn, and wheat	Bu.	5	4	6	4
Corn meal (196 lb.)	Bbl.	2	2	12	11
Wheat flour e/ (196 lb.)	Bbl.	44	54	293	293
Oats	Bu.	24	20	15	11
Oatmeal, groats, rolled oats ..	Lb.	554	570	26	26
Rice, milled, incl. brown	Lb.	1,135	1,093	53	47
Miscellaneous grain products-					
Biscuits and crackers	Lb.	979	1,149	126	139
Cereal breakfast foods	Lb.	442	554	51	67
Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles .	Lb.	366	416	32	34
Other grains & preparations.		d/	d/	40	42
Total grains & grain prod.				654	674
Feeds and fodders: (2,240 lb. ton)					
Hay	Ton	2	2	37	33
Prepared and mixed feeds	Ton	1	1	69	61
Other feeds, bran, etc.	Ton	1	1	32	25
Oil cake and oil-cake meal ...	Ton	c/	c/	3	3
Total feeds and fodders f/..	Ton	4	4	141	122
Nuts	Lb.	155	187	36	46
Oils and fats, vegetable:					
Expressed-					
Cooking fats other than lard	Lb.	714	813	99	106
Linseed oil	Lb.	120	123	14	14
Other veg. oils & fats, exp.	Lb.	495	512	74	79
Total oils & fats, exp. ...	Lb.	1,329	1,448	187	199
Seeds, field and garden, except oilseeds	Lb.	100	38	13	12
Sugar, molasses, and sirups:					
Molasses and sirups	Gal.	37	43	36	38
Sugar, refined (2,000 lb.) ...	Ton	3	3	279	313

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Alaska,
1937-38 and 1938-39-Continued

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30 ^{b/}			
		Quantity		Value	
		1937-38	1938-39 prelim.	1937-38	1938-39 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:					
Vegetables and preparations:					
Vegetables-					
Dried and fresh-					
Beans, dried	Lb.	413	458	26	25
Peas, dried	Lb.	106	179	6	3
Onions	Lb.	857	1,214	30	40
Potatoes, white	Lb.	6,255	9,037	127	139
Other veg., green or ripe.		d/	d/	184	199
Canned-					
Baked beans & pork & beans	Lb.	240	215	16	14
Corn	Lb.	545	597	47	43
Soups	Lb.	476	570	49	58
Tomatoes	Lb.	952	1,036	56	60
Other canned vegetables ..	Lb.	2,662	5,115	225	242
Other vegetables and preparations		d/	d/	147	206
Total vegetables and preparations				913	1,039
Miscellaneous vegetable products:					
Beverages and fruit juices-					
Malt liquors	Gal.	810	781	640	604
Wines	Gal.	140	117	160	139
Other bev. & fruit juices ...		d/	d/	107	140
Total beverages and fruit juices				907	883
Starch, including corn flour .	Lb.	38	103	7	7
Other vegetable food products.		d/	d/	31	32
Other inedible vegetable prod.		d/	d/	17	31
Total vegetable products ...				4,332	4,671
Total animal products				3,734	4,166
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL SHIPMENTS ...				8,066	8,837
TOTAL SHIPMENTS (TO ALASKA)					
ALL COMMODITIES				42,701	44,760

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
^{a/} Includes foreign merchandise. ^{b/} Corrected to November 10, 1939.
^{c/} Less than 500. ^{d/} Reported in value only. ^{e/} Wheat flour "wholly of
United States wheat" and "other wheat flour" not separately classified.
^{f/} Includes barley, corn, and oats.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments to the United States from Virgin Islands,
1937-38 and 1938-39

		Year ended June 30 a/			
Commodity shipped	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1937-38	1938-39 prelim.	1937-38	1938-39 prelim.
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Animals, live:					
Cattle	No.	2	1	42	26
Other animals, live		b/	b/	1	c/
Total animals, live				43	26
Hides and skins, raw (except furs)	Lb.	57	58	3	3
Total animals & animal products				46	29
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cacao beans	Lb.	d/	247	d/	15
Flavoring extracts	Lb.	46	41	20	20
Fruits and preparations		b/	b/	3	c/
Molasses	Gal.	26	d/	1	d/
Sugar, cane (3,000 lb.)	Ton	5	5	347	178
Total vegetable products				370	211
Total animal products				46	29
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL SHIPMENTS ...				416	240
TOTAL SHIPMENTS (VIRGIN ISLANDS PRODUCTS) ALL COMMODITIES ...				771	1,061

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Corrected to November 10, 1939. b/ Reported in value only. c/ Less than
500. d/ Not separately classified.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Virgin Islands,
1937-38 and 1938-39 a/

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30 b/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1937-38	1938-39 prelim.	1937-38	1938-39 prelim.
				1,000	1,000
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
		<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>d/</u>
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Animals, live					
Dairy products:					
Butter	Lb.	37	37	10	11
Cheese	Lb.	87	90	19	17
Milk, evaporated, unsweetened .	Lb.	495	483	39	35
Infants' foods, malted milk, etc.	Lb.	12	15	4	5
Other dairy products		<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	12	2
Total dairy products				84	70
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	13	12	4	3

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Virgin Islands,
1937-38 and 1938-39-Continued

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30 b/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1937-38	1938-39 prelim.	1937-38	1938-39 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PROD., Con:					
Meats:					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	25	32	5	5
Pickled or cured	Lb.	37	29	4	3
Canned, including corned	Lb.	13	7	2	2
Total beef and veal	Lb.	75	68	11	10
Pork-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	12	34	2	4
Bacon, including sides	Lb.	8	8	2	2
Hams and shoulders, cured	Lb.	56	64	13	13
Pickled or salted	Lb.	64	80	7	7
Pork, canned	Lb.	5	6	2	2
Total pork	Lb.	145	182	23	28
Poultry and game, fresh	Lb.	18	21	5	5
Sausage-					
Canned	Lb.	65	34	7	4
Not canned	Lb.	25	24	5	5
Sausage ingredients, salted, etc.	Lb.	35	93	3	8
Other meats, fresh, cured, etc.	Lb.	25	17	4	4
Total meats	Lb.	435	459	66	64
Oils and fats, animal:					
Lard, including neutral	Lb.	146	148	17	13
Oleomargarine	Lb.	81	171	9	16
Other oils and fats, animal	Lb.	d/	d/	d/	d/
Other animal products		c/	c/	d/	2
Total animals and animal products				185	168
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Beverages:					
Fruit juices	Gal.	4	10	4	8
Sirups and flavors for beverages	Gal.	2	3	2	5
Malt liquors	Gal.	34	25	23	15
Wines	Gal.	6	4	7	4
Other beverages		c/	c/	7	4
Total beverages				43	36
Chocolate, incl. sweetened	Lb.	17	19	4	4
Cocoa, powdered	Lb.	27	19	3	2
Coffee, green and roasted	Lb.	37	33	6	5
Tea	Lb.	15	15	4	4
Cotton, unmd. (500 lb.)	Bale	0	d/	0	9

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Virgin Islands,
1937-38 and 1938-39-Continued

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30 b/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1937-38	1938-39 prelim.	1937-38	1938-39 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:					
Fruits and preparations:					
Fresh-					
Apples.....	Bu.	1	1	2	3
Grapes.....	Lb.	12	20	1	2
Oranges.....	Box	2	3	4	4
Other fresh fruits.....		c/	c/	3	4
Dried and evaporated fruits...	Lb.	21	23	2	2
Canned fruits.....	Lb.	55	44	6	4
Other fruit preparations.....	Lb.	7	11	1	2
Total fruits & preparations.				19	21
Grains and grain products:					
Corn and cornmeal-					
Corn, grain (56 lb.).....	Bu.	d/	d/	1	d/
Cornmeal (196 lb.).....	Bbl.	6	6	27	24
Corn, including cornmeal in terms of grain.....	Bu.	26	26	28	24
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain (32 lb.).....	Bu.	2	1	2	1
Oatmeal, groats, rolled oats	Lb.	37	34	2	2
Oats, including oatmeal in terms of grain.....	Bu.	4	2	4	3
Rice, milled, including brosn.	Lb.	673	1,335	26	42
Wheat flour- (196 lb.)					
Wholly of U. S. wheat.....	Bbl.	21	16	112	56
Other wheat flour.....	Bbl.	d/	d/	1	1
Biscuits and crackers.....	Lb.	115	80	17	13
Macaroni, spaghetti, and noodles.....	Lb.	46	36	3	2
Other grains & preparations...		c/	c/	8	4
Total grains and grain products.....				199	145
Feeds and fodders:					
Mill feeds (2240 lb.).....	Ton	d/	d/	14	13
Other feeds and fodders c/		c/	c/	1	2
Nuts:					
Peanuts.....	Lb.	43	43	3	3
Other nuts.....	Lb.	2	9	d/	1
Oils and fats, vegetable:					
Expressed oils-					
Coconut oil, edible.....	Lb.	86	127	6	7
Cooking fats other than lard	Lb.	95	107	9	8
Soybean oil.....	Lb.	6	6	1	1
Other oils and fats, expressed	Lb.	11	60	2	5
Total oils and fats, exp.	Lb.	198	300	18	21

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Shipments from the United States to Virgin Islands,
1937-38 and 1938-39-Continued

Commodity shipped	Unit	Year ended June 30 ^{b/}			
		Quantity		Value	
		1937-38	1938-39 prelim.	1937-38	1938-39 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:					
Oils and fats, vegetable, Con:					
Essential or distilled oils-					
Blended, compounded, or					
mixed perfume-flavor oils	Lb.	4	2	8	5
Citrus oils.....	Lb.	2	1	2	3
Other oils, essential or					
distilled.....		<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	<u>d/</u>	10
Total oils, essential				10	18
or distilled.....					
Spices.....	Lb.	7	12	1	5
Starch	Lb.	119	80	5	3
Tobacco leaf, unmanufactured:					
Black fat, water baler and					
dark African.....	Lb.	35	28	4	3
Other leaf tobacco.....	Lb.	7	1	1	<u>d/</u>
Vegetables and preparations:					
Vegetables, dried and fresh-					
Beans, dried.....	Lb.	115	131	5	5
Peas, dried.....	Lb.	99	94	4	4
Onions.....	Lb.	186	132	5	3
Potatoes, white.....	Lb.	1,256	912	15	12
Other fresh vegetables.....		<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	6	6
Canned vegetables.....	Lb.	249	224	20	18
Ketchup and other tomato sauces	Lb.	80	46	5	2
Other sauces and relishes.....	Lb.	24	28	4	4
Vinegar.....	Gal.	3	4	1	1
Yeast.....	Lb.	30	9	5	3
Other vegetable preparations.		<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	1	1
Total vegetables and				71	59
preparations.....					
Other vegetable products.....		<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	5	6
Total vegetable products.....				411	360
Total animal products.....				185	168
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL SHIPMENTS...				596	528
TOTAL SHIPMENTS (TO VIRGIN ISLANDS) ALL COMMODITIES.....				2,664	2,264

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Includes foreign products. b/ Corrected to November 10, 1939. c/ Reported
in value only. d/ Less than 500. e/ Excludes barley, corn, and oats.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL REEXPORTS, 1923-39

Reexports from the United States of agricultural products of foreign countries consist mainly of such products as raw silk, crude rubber, and cacao beans, which are not produced in the United States and which enter the United States free of duty. For reasons of convenience in trading and shipping, they are taken through the United States enroute to the country of final destination.

During the fiscal year 1938-39, 59 percent of the value of our reexports of agricultural products consisted of raw silk, rubber and similar gums, cacao beans, coffee, bananas, spices, tea, and sisal. The only other very large items were oilseeds (mainly copra) and expressed oils and fats (principally tung oil, and vegetable wax). Of the remaining items, the largest were cotton, bristles, leaf tobacco, raw hides and skins, and carpet wool.

UNITED STATES: Reexports (foreign merchandise) agricultural,
and total, 1923-1939

Year ended June 30	Total reexports	Agricultural Products <u>a/</u>	
		Value	Percentage of total reexports
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent
1923.....	70,051	48,388	69.1
1924.....	87,683	62,288	71.0
1925.....	86,426	63,874	73.9
1926.....	100,334	74,997	74.8
1927.....	100,753	72,094	71.6
1928.....	100,738	73,391	70.7
1929.....	89,518	63,920	71.4
1930.....	75,895	50,670	66.8
1931.....	51,373	28,791	55.5
1932.....	40,248	22,692	56.4
1933.....	26,936	14,763	54.8
1934.....	33,236	21,228	63.9
1935.....	35,767	20,262	56.6
1936.....	38,309	22,474	58.7
1937.....	46,700	25,411	54.4
1938.....	41,693	25,023	60.0
1939 Preliminary.....	34,976	19,462	55.6

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Excludes forest products and distilled liquors.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Reexports (foreign merchandise) from
the United States, 1937-38 and 1938-39

Commodity reexported	Unit	Year ended June 30 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1937-38	1938-39 prelim.	1937-38	1938-39 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>81</u>
Animals, live, inedible					
Dairy products:					
Butter	Lb.	194	49	44	13
Cheese	Lb.	168	55	32	10
Milk, condensed and evaporated.	Lb.	97	35	5	3
Milk, dried	Lb.	504	441	167	171
Total dairy products	Lb.	963	580	248	197
Eggs and egg products:					
Egg albumen	Lb.	675	68	217	33
Eggs, frozen, dried or canned ..	Lb.	1,931	60	459	15
Total eggs & egg products ..	Lb.	2,606	128	676	48
Hides & skins, raw (except furs):					
Cattle hides-					
Dry	Lb.	1,089	222	186	34
Wet	Lb.	1,332	681	150	88
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	766	257	300	63
Kip and calf skins-					
Dry	Lb.	77	16	22	7
Wet	Lb.	24	79	4	11
Sheep and lamb skins-					
Dry	Lb.	400	130	150	25
Wet	Lb.	803	260	164	60
Other hides and skins	Lb.	396	353	90	134
Total hides and skins	Lb.	4,887	1,998	1,066	422
Meats and meat products:					
Beef and veal, fresh	Lb.	49	183	7	17
Mutton and lamb, fresh	Lb.	<u>c/</u>	8	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>
Prepared and preserved meats ..	Lb.	1,762	712	231	93
Other meats	Lb.	218	107	40	29
Total meats	Lb.	2,029	1,010	278	139
Sausage casings	Lb.	71	91	87	43
Oils and fats, animal:					
Animal oils and fats, edible..	Lb.	35	63	3	4
Animal oils, fats and greases, inedible	Lb.	1,613	868	83	34
Total oils and fats, animal	Lb.	1,648	931	86	38
Silk, raw	Lb.	2,804	2,681	5,154	5,376

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Reexports (foreign merchandise) from
the United States, 1937-38 and 1938-39-Continued

Commodity reexported	Unit	Year ended June 30 <u>a/</u>			
		Quantity		Value	
		1937-38	1938-39 prelim.	1937-38	1938-39 prelim.
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PROD., Con:				1,000	1,000
<u>Wool, unmanufactured:</u>		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Carpet wool	Lb.	381	535	126	116
Clothing wool	Lb.	323	55	131	16
Combing wool	Lb.	2,810	236	994	91
Hair, Angora, Cashmere, etc. .	Lb.	343	137	122	47
Total wool, unmanufactured..	Lb.	3,857	963	1,373	270
<u>Miscellaneous animal products:</u>					
Bristles	Lb.	616	534	1,061	789
Hair, unmanufactured	Lb.	340	413	191	110
Other animals and animal products, edible		<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	70	15
Other animal prod., inedible .		<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	86	62
Total animals and animal products				10,414	7,590
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
<u>Cocoa, coffee, and tea:</u>					
Cacao beans	Lb.	15,018	12,214	1,030	653
Cocoa and chocolate	Lb.	211	448	15	23
Coffee	Lb.	6,226	4,999	561	441
Tea	Lb.	710	403	184	154
Cotton, unmf. (478 lb.)	Bale	4	18	266	792
<u>Fruits and preparations:</u>					
Bananas	Bunch	446	545	727	920
Dates	Lb.	6,072	3,498	223	115
Figs	Lb.	60	93	5	7
Grapes and raisins	Lb.	159	324	13	26
Olives	Gal	19	11	15	11
Pineapples	Box	13	25	17	39
Other fruits and preparations.	Lb.	1,162	423	73	30
Total fruits and preparations				1,073	1,148
<u>Grains and grain products:</u>					
Rice, cleaned	Lb.	848	172	27	5
Wheat	Bu.	221	16	239	13
Wheat flour ... (196 lb.)	Bbl	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>
Other grains and preparations.		<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	496	47
Total grains and grain products				762	65
Feeds:					
Copra oil cake, meal, etc. ...	Lb.	179	1	3	<u>c/</u>
Other feeds, bran, middlings, etc. (2,240 lb.)..	Ton	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	12	8

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Reexports (foreign merchandise) from
the United States, 1937-38 and 1938-39-Continued

Commodity reexported	Unit	Year ended June 30 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1937-38	1938-39 prelim.	1937-38	1938-39 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:					
Hops and hop extract	Lb.	170	92	49	36
Nuts:					
Almonds, sweet	Lb.	935	273	231	80
Brazil and cream nuts	Lb.	609	418	85	40
Filberts	Lb.	51	68	9	14
Walnuts	Lb.	293	212	41	38
Other nuts, edible	Lb.	736	318	94	47
Total nuts	Lb.	2,624	1,289	460	219
Oilseeds:					
Copra	Lb.	52,795	45,003	1,640	953
Other oilseeds	Lb.	4,236	284	133	8
Total oilseeds	Lb.	57,031	45,287	1,773	961
Oils and fats:					
Expressed-					
Coconut oil	Lb.	1,854	2,963	81	92
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	221	232	36	37
Palm and palm kernel oil ...	Lb.	7,816	7,305	320	231
Peanut oil	Lb.	579	1	20	c/
Perilla oil	Lb.	4,053	5,985	239	295
Soybean oil	Lb.	0	450	0	17
Tung oil	Lb.	6,184	4,638	870	622
Vegetable tallow and wax ...	Lb.	1,250	1,759	325	398
Other oils and fats, exp. ...	Lb.	3,178	1,305	257	87
Total oils and fats, expressed	Lb.	24,935	24,738	2,148	1,779
Essential or distilled-					
Citronella & lemon grass oil	Lb.	18	19	7	6
Lemon, orange, and other citrus oils	Lb.	16	6	48	12
Other essential or dist.oils	Lb.	140	50	173	70
Total essential or dist. .	Lb.	174	75	228	88
Total veg. oils and fats	Lb.	25,109	24,813	2,376	1,867
Rubber and similar gums:					
Balata	Lb.	466	174	133	56
Rubber, crude (milk or latex).	Lb.	12,410	13,061	1,989	1,956
Other crude rubber, rubber substitutes and scrap	Lb.	792	168	98	20
Total rubber, etc.	Lb.	13,668	13,403	2,220	2,032

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Reexports (foreign merchandise) from
the United States, 1937-38 and 1938-39-Continued

Commodity reexported	Unit	Year ended June 30 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1937-38	1938-39 prelim.	1937-38	1938-39 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:					
Seeds, except oilseeds:					
Clover	Lb.	159	35	24	7
Vegetable and flower seeds ...	Lb.	49	85	12	59
Other seeds, including grass..	Lb.	278	114	31	11
Total seeds, except oilseeds	Lb.	486	234	67	77
Spices:					
Cassia	Lb.	295	378	21	39
Cinnamon	Lb.	327	633	55	82
Cloves, unground	Lb.	248	263	43	40
Nutmegs, unground	Lb.	182	236	26	25
Pepper, unground	Lb.	1,168	6,607	79	282
Vanilla beans	Lb.	49	43	165	159
Other spices		b/	b/	133	88
Total spices				522	715
Sugar (2,000 lb.)	Ton	c/	c/	12	9
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Leaf for cigar wrapper	Lb.	402	167	353	217
Other leaf tobacco	Lb.	292	646	215	362
Total tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	701	813	568	579
Vegetables and preparations:					
Dried-					
Beans, dried	Lb.	10,608	1,375	324	43
Peas, dried and split	Lb.	2,921	3,749	168	181
Fresh vegetables		b/	b/	21	19
Farinaceous substances	Lb.	1,048	129	18	4
Vegetables, canned or pres....	Lb.	66	22	6	3
Pickles, sauces and relishes .	Lb.	70	27	7	4
Other vegetables and prep. ...		b/	b/	66	41
Total vegetables and prep. .				610	295
Miscellaneous vegetable products:					
Drugs, herbs, leaves, roots, crude	Lb.	1,376	662	200	136
Fibers, vegetable- (2,240 lb. ton):					
Flax, unmanufactured	Ton	c/	c/	2	5
Hemp, unmanufactured	Ton	c/	c/	40	c/
Istle or Tampico	Ton	1	c/	82	11
Kapok	Ton	c/	c/	19	18
Manila or abaca	Ton	1	1	208	151
Sisal or henequen	Ton	11	15	1,263	1,205
Other unmanufactured fibers.	Ton	1	c/	26	8
Total vegetable fibers ...	Ton	14	16	1,640	1,398

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Reexports (foreign merchandise) from
the United States, 1937-38 and 1938-39-Continued

Commodity reexported	Unit	Year ended June 30 ^{a/}			
		Quantity		Value	
		1937-38	1938-39 prelim.	1937-38	1938-39 prelim.
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:					
Misc. vegetable products. Con:					
Beverages-					
Wines	Gal.	15	9	27	22
Other beverages and fruit juices		<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	3	7
Bulbs, roots, and corns	No.	123	66	8	5
Vegetable ivory or tagua nuts	Lb.	3,702	4,071	85	59
Other vegetable products-					
For food		<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	28	124
Inedible		<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	55	47
Total vegetable products .				14,609	11,872
Total animal products				10,414	7,590
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL REEXPORTS ...				25,023	19,462
TOTAL REEXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES				41,693	34,976

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

^{a/} Corrected to November 10, 1939.

^{b/} Reported in value only.

^{c/} Less than 500.

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